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REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GOVERNMENT 'DESTABILIZATION'

Arguindegui Remarks

PY021841 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Jun 84 p 13

[Excerpt] Denouncing the "probable existence of a package of measures against the Army," Army Chief of Staff General Jorge Arguindegui has stated that "what I can say is that the objective of all this is to destabilize the Army, to create problems in the Army's internal front, and against myself." Gen Arguindegui added that this is an "institutional" maneuver designed to discredit him. "There is absolutely no doubt in this regard," he said.

The Army chief of staff also denied reports that on 25 June he allegedly participated in a meeting of officers at the San Martin Grenadiers Regiment. "If I need to talk to the captains, I am not going to the Grenadiers Regiment. At most, I will call them (to come) here," he explained.

In remarks to a Buenos Aires radio station, Arguindegui labled a "dream" the report that classes have been suspended at the "Superior War School due to the dissatisfaction among officers over the court summons to two students of that school."

Generals 'Caught Plotting'

PY022225 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- At least seven active Army generals and various colonels have been caught plotting against the government and Army Chief of Staff Jorge Arguindegui, military and government sources confirmed independently yesterday.

Brigadier-General Arguindegui reported the plotting to Defence Minister Raul Borras last, June 21, and then two days later to Senate and Lower House Defence Committee Chairman Antonio Berhongaray and Balbino Zubiri, the sources said.

At least two Army Corps commanders, two Chief of Staff department heads, and various military school directors are involved in the "destabilization" attempt, the sources added.

Early details of the plotting reported yesterday by the daily LA NACION allege the seven generals are all in the promotions class of 1981. Arguindegui told Berhongarary and Zubiri he would have more information on the plotting within one week, the sources said.

Government leaders were surprised by Arguindegui's revelations, the sources said, since the alleged plotters include officers considered among the most loyal to President and Amred Forces Commander-in-Chief Raul Alfonsin.

The government sources added it would be of political interest to determine who were the military informants reporting the plotting. Zubiri last night told reporters he knew nothing about the allegations.

Military Unrest Denied

PY021903 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1256 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (DYN) -- Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today termed the situation within the Army "absolutely normal," adding that "I have no evidence of the truthfulness" of press reports about an alleged report addressed to the Army chief of staff on a presumed coup plan.

In remarks to the Buenos Aires Radio del Plata program "Direct Contact," Jaunarena was consulted about the front-page headlines of two morning newspapers of this capital referring to the alleged report to Arguindegui. Jaunarena said that "they are sensational headlines, but, as far as I am concerned, there is no evidence that these headlines are true." He added: "The situation in our sector is absolutely normal and we have not detected any situation similar to that claimed by those headlines."

Jaunarena was asked whether he could confirm that Arguindegui presented a report to Defense Minister Raul Borras who -- according to the Radio del Plata reporter -- was informed by Arguindegui himself through remarks made to a radio station. Jaunarena stated: "I did not listen to the Army chief of staff on the radio, but I think he referred to some sort of journalistic campaign and not to the existence of a situation in the Army; I think Arguindegui referred to that campaign and I think he expressed dissatisfaction over a psychological state, which is not the most fitting, that has been created among the people."

Borras on Coup Rumors

PY022201 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1909 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- On being asked about press reports on the existence of an alleged plan for a coup, Defense Minister Raul Borras today stressed that it is ridiculous to talk about destabilization at this time of normal national activities and, without adopting an overbearing attitude, no one at this time has the courage to carry one out.

In a chat with journalists at Government House after a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin, Borras stated that we do not generate those rumors and he requested that the fire not be fanned regarding this topic because there is absolutely no truth in those press reports.

At the same time, Defense Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena, in statements made over the radio, stated that the situation in our sector is absolutely normal. National Deputy Balbino Zubiri (Radical Civic Union - Buenos Aires), head of the Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, denied that he had proof of an alleged accusation made by Army Chief of Staff General Jorge Arguindegui regarding destabilization.

According to reports, General Arguindegui presumably denounced an alleged plan to undermine him and then the national government. Seven generals and several colonels are presumably involved, although their identities have not been made known.

When asked by the journalists about these rumors, Borras said that they have been published in the press during the past week and he stated that I seriously question who would want to undermine the government at this time. He stated that it is impossible to determine where the rumors originate and addressing the journalist who had asked about their origin he said the journalist knew better than he did how the rumors originate, adding that of course the government does not originate them. He asked the journalists to find out where those report originate and he said that if they continue to ask if there is destabilization, then it is they who are making the population restless.

"I can assure you that destabilization does not exist. I would go even further, without adopting an overbearing attitude: No one has the courage to destabilize at this time," Borras said.

The minister, who at the beginning tried not to make any statements, stated that he could not spend all day denying rumors or events and he requested that the fire not be fanned. There is absolutely nothing, and it is rediculous to talk about destabilization at this time of normal national activities. "Do not insist; if you continue to ask me a time will come in which doubt will emerge," Borras said, answering one of the journalists.

CAPUTO REFUSES ASYLUM TO SILES' KIDNAPPERS

PY021848 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1732 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- Albino Gomez, director general for press and broadcasting of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, this afternoon stated that Minister Dante Caputo has already said that he will not grant asylum to the six Bolivian citizens currently at the Argentine Embassy in La Paz, and that unless the promised safe-conducts are supplied, we will turn these people over to the Bolivian authorities.

Interviewed by a local radio station, Gomez made it clear that there are no deadlines for the stay of the six Bolivian civilians at the Argentine Embassy in La Paz. Gomez explained that they have been given shelter in response to a direct request of President Hernan Siles Zuazo but no formal request for a political asylum has been submitted.

In Gomez' words, the Bolivian president has allegedly instructed his foreign minister to issue the six safe-conducts. Without these documents, according to Gomez, we would have to turn these men over to the Bolivian authorities. Gomez emphasized that the Argentine Government is leaving it to Siles Zuazo to decide whether the civilians should stay longer at the Argentine Embassy.

The Argentine official denied special surveillance existed at the Argentine Embassy in La Paz, indicating that only the normal guards are posted at the entrance to the embassy.

Kidnappers Leave Embassy

PY022210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2157 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- Six persons who were staying at the residence of the Argentine charge d'affaires in La Paz, Bolivia, have voluntarily left the residence and turned themselves in to the Bolivian courts. They noted that they were well treated there. Foreign Minister Dante Caputo made this public announcement after talking with the Argentine Embassy in Bolivia. Caputo added that the Bolivian authorities expressed their gratitude for the role played by the Argentine mission at this juncture.

POSSIBILITY NOTED OF 'IMMINENT' BEAGLE TREATY

PY291805 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] In view of the possibility of an imminent final treaty that will be acceptable to the two parties seeking a solution to the southern border dispute, the Argentine Government has decided to appoint Secretaries Jorge Agustin Molina Arambarri and Martin Garcia Moritan to the Argentine delegation in charge of the Beagle negotiations in Rome. The decree issued today establishes that it is imperative for the Argentine delegation to have the necessary support of these secretaries in view of the specific duties they fulfill in the Foreign Ministry's southern region and border affairs department. Once in Rome, they will aid the members of the Argentine delegation which carries out negotiations with the mediator, Pope John Paul II.

FRG'S KOHL TO VISIT, MEET WITH PRESIDENT

PY022145 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1034 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 July (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin will meet twice in the next few days with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl who on Wednesday, 4 July, will begin a 4-day official visit to Argentina.

Kohl's visit to the country is particularly important since it is taking place a short time after FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher visited Buenos Aires. It is important, likewise, to point out that Kohl will turn his attention from German and European matters for 5 days, including the flight time, to visit this country.

Kohl will arrive at Ezeiza International Airport on Wednesday at 1750 [2050 GMT] where he will be received by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and other high Foreign Ministry officials. The first meeting between Kohl and Alfonsin will take place when the German chancellor visits the Argentine president on Thursday, 5 July, at 1030 [1330 GMT] at Government House. After this formal greeting, during which time they will have their first opportunity to converse, Kohl will be greeted by the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Buenos Aires. In the afternoon Kohl will be present at a formal legislative session in the Congress building.

Alfonsin and Kohl, together with Foreign Minister Caputo, will hold a second meeting on Friday morning, 6 July, at the Olivos presidential residence after which there will be a private luncheon. In the afternoon Kohl will give a conference sponsored by the CARI (Argentine Council for Foreign Relations) at which Minister Caputo will be present.

The official program includes two dinners; the first one will be hosted by President Alfonsin in honor of the German guest at the Errazuriz Palace on Thursday. The German chancellor, in turn, will honor the Argentine president at a dinner at the FRG Embassy in the Belgrano neighbourhood.

The importance of Kohl's visit is shown by the large retinue that will accompany him. About 15 officials and as many business, cultural, religious, and labor leaders will be included.

According to German diplomatic sources, Kohl's official title is federal chancellor, since prime minister and chief of government are charges but not titles in the FRG.

Kohl, who will be accompanied by his wife, will depart on Sunday, 8 July at 1000 [1300 GMT] from Ezeiza where he will be seen off by the same officials who received him.

Mrs Kohl, together with the wife of the FRG ambassador, Mrs Verbeek, will pay a courtesy visit to Mrs Maria Lorenza Barreneche de Alfonsin on Thursday.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

PY022230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2135 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- A delegation of the PRC Communist Party has arrived at Ezeiza International Airport. According to the members of the delegation, the purpose of the visit is to promote friendly cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields between the two countries.

The mission that arrived in Buenos Aires this afternoon is headed by Zhu Liang, deputy director of the CPC International Liaison Department. The other members of the mission are Song Wen (deputy director of the same department) and Li Yang, secretary general of the Propaganda Department.

The visitors, who were met by Senator Adolfo Gass [Civic Radical Union [UCR] Buenos Aires], are repaying a visit made recently to the PRC by Gass, who was accompanied by Senator Antonio Napoli, head of the UCR bloc in the Senate.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN AUGUST

PY300202 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian will visit Argentina between 7 and 11 August 1984.

This will be the first time that a top-level PRC official -- Wu Xueqian is also a state councilor -- will visit our country. He will head a delegation of high-ranking economic officials.

The PRC foreign minister will tour several South American countries for the purpose of strengthening economic and trade relations with the region.

TRADE ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH ROMANIAN COMMISSION

PY030126 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- Oil Government Deposits (YPF) will acquire equipment for the expansion of oil refining facilities in Lujan de Cuyo and La Plata from the Romanian Industrialexportimport. This was agreed on at the seventh meeting of the Argentina-Romanian Joint Commission which took place in the Commerce Secretariat. The visiting delegation also submitted a list of Argentine products which Romania wants to import during this and coming years.

The Romanian delegates probed into the possibility of getting regular shipments of soybeans, rice, sorghum, and other cereals, noting that negotiations will have to be undertaken between the National Grain Board and the corresponding Romanian agencies.

Mechanisms to ensure an increased and balanced trade were analyzed so that it may reach the $100-million mark in the next period.

In the next 60 days, the two delegations will exchange comments pertinent to the proposals for implementation of bilateral trade and financial cooperation programs.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS APPROVE ALFONSIN SPEECH

WA281300 Rome IPS in English 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, June 28 (IPS) -- Opposition Peronist spokesmen reacted positively today to President Raul Alfonsin's call for greater economic austerity, confirming the party's "understanding" with the government over its broad policy outlines.

The "only criticism" Peronist economist Eduardo Setti had of Alfonsin's speech to the nation yesterday was that "he should have made it eight months ago" after the president's Radical Party won last year's elections.

Peronist member of parliament Jorge Maztkin, though pointing out that "the people have been making the sacrifices Alfonsin urged for some time now," described the presidential speech overall as "good."

UCR SECTOR PROPOSES CONDITIONS FOR TLATELOLCO

PY301442 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1415 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (TELAM) -- The National and Popular Movement of the Radical Civic Union has proposed that Argentina demand that the United States and Great Britain provide concrete proof that they do not have nuclear weapons in their military bases in Latin America as a condition for negotiations over the passibility of modifying or ratifying the Tlatelolco Treaty.

The International Relations Committee of the Movement also proposed the creation of regional safeguards, mechanisms for exchanging information, and inspections with the Latin American countries to give credibility to the peaceful purposes of the Argentine nuclear program, but without infringing upon Argentina's autonomy. The Movement believes that the division between trustworthy and untrustworthy countries is not acceptable.

The Movement's document says that Annex 1 of the Tlatelolco Treaty commits the non-Latin American signatory countries that have territories in this region, whether in controversy or not, to keep them free of nuclear weapons. These countries are France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States.

The document entitled "Nuclear Development, Sovereign Decision" says that according to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the countries which signed the treaty but which have no nuclear weapons are committed to subject their nuclear activities to international safeguards, allowing access to their national projects and their possible disclosure. However, the countries which have nuclear weapons keep their arsenals intangible, deploy their weapons in their own territory as well as abroad, and are not required to submit their nuclear activities to any safeguards.

The document goes on to say that "the hegemonistic efforts of the power centers are obstructing the development of the countries outside this center, reducing their ability to act in the international political arena and emphasizing discrimination to destabilize the system."

The committee proposes a campaign to explain the benefits of developing our own nuclear technology and a national debate on the nuclear plan with the participation of all political parties.

FORMER PRESIDENT VIOLA RELEASED, CASE CONTINUES

PY301444 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2253 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (DYN) -- Former President Roberto Viola was released tonight after the federal judge of San Martin, Luis Cordoba, handed down a decision to this effect in the case of the disappearance in 1977 of scientist Alfredo Giorgi. Very reliable sources have said that Viola, who was in prison for 5 days at the General Lemos School of Campo de Mayo, returned to his home, but the case against him continues.

PRESIDENT'S KIDNAPPERS SURRENDER, JAILED

PY022130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- The six persons who were staying at the Argentine Embassy in La Paz turned themselves in to the Bolivian courts at 1645 local time (1745 Argentine time) [2045 GMT] this afternoon and were taken to the San Pedro Prison.

Prisoners' Names, Statement

PY022257 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 2220 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] (?The group of persons) that kidnapped the president of the Republic last Saturday decided to turn themselves in to the Bolivian authorities to be handed over to the Bolivian courts in order to be punished for this crime. A few minutes ago these persons voluntarily signed a declaration in which they declare themselves guilty of this crime, in principle. The declaration was signed at the Argentine Embassy and later countersigned before the Foreign Ministry under secretary.

The document reads: We, Aurelio Ortiz Garcia, Marcelino Luna Sotomayor, Mario Botelo Arana, Rene Delgado Carretero, Justo Ordonez Montano, and Marco Antonio Linares, fully sound of mind, and free of any pressure or coercion, declare our good will and decision to appear before the Bolivian courts to defend ourselves of the charges brought against us of having kidnapped the president of the Republic and at the same time defend our rights.

As a consequence, and after having received the government authorities, promise that we will be brought to trial with full guarantees, we declare our decision -- also voluntary -- to abandon the protection granted to us by the honorable Argentine Embassy. We want to point out the good treatment we have received.

The Foreign Ministry, which has disclosed the content of this document, has reported that the six persons immediately after signing this document abandoned the (?Argetine Embassy) and were taken to the nearest [words indistinct] where they will await the beginning of their trial.

MILITARY OFFICIALS DISMISSED IN 'PURGE'

PY030202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 2 Jul (AFP) -- It was disclosed here today that National Defense Vice Minister Colonel Mario Oxa Bustos and General Guillermo Velez Salmon, commander of the Army Command and General Staff School, have been dismissed from their posts in view of their alleged participation in plots.

These dismissals are seemingly part of a purge started in the civilian and military fields as a consequence of the 10-hour kidnapping of which president Hernan Siles Zuazo was a victim last Saturday.

In this regard it was noted that Filemon Escobar, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), has officially requested the replacement of Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata because of his inefficiency and of Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo for being involved in plots.

It was also disclosed that eight military officers, whose identity was not revealed, are being held under arrest at the Intelligence Department of the Army General Staff.

Staff School Closed

PY021906 Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 2 Jul (AFP) -- The mutiny of a group of student officers of the Cochabamba Command and Staff School of the Army, directed at forcing out Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya, was overcome today when the High Command ordered the school shut down temporarily. This measure decided by the Army High Command was one of the consequences of the thwarted kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo carried out by a group of Army and police officers. General Victor Vargas, commander of the 7th Army Division, has reported that General Guillermo Velez Salmon, director of the Command and Staff School, was removed on orders from above and the sutdents in mutiny granted leaves of absence.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON ABDUCTION, SILES' HEALTH

PY022238 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has revealed that the government of the Popular and Democratic Unity, UDP, will initiate legal actions against the kidnappers of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. He said the perpetrators of that crime will be drastically punished, whether they are in or out of the country, in accordance with existing laws. Later, Minister Pena said that President Siles Zuazo is resting at the presidential residence of San Jorge under doctors orders. Answering questions from journalists, Minister Pena said:

[Begin Pena recording] It is nothing serious. Simply, yesterday an X ray showed a small rib fissure which was causing him discomfort, some pain, and so, under doctors orders, he has to have complete quiet rest for a couple of days. [end recording].

Pena then said that President Siles Zuazo will resume his activities tomorrow, Tuesday 3 July. Physicians did not prescribe a 5-day rest.

[Begin Pena recording] I understand that the president was not ordered to have a 5-day rest. It will depend on the development of the very minor injury inflicted to a rib. [end recording]

The investigations being carried out regarding the kidnapping of the president have revealed several connections about which the national and international public will be informed in due time. The investigations proceed and they demand caution.

[Begin Pena recording] Several connections have been brought to light. The investigations have not been completed yet, and it is only natural that, in these circumstances, the Interior Ministry and the Military High Command should be necessarily reserved so as not to hamper the investigation process. I believe that the journalists have to have patience and be assured that in coming days, both the Bolivian and the international public will be informed of all the details, the nature, and the scope of the crime perpetrated against the nation's president. In fact, I believe, as the president himself said, that it was intended to create conditions for the destabilization of the democratic process, to interrupt this democracy which has cost the Bolivian people so much. [end recording]

Minister Pena said that there are 30 persons under arrest for their involvement in the president's kidnapping. These persons are detained in installations of the Interior, Migration, and Justice Ministry, and with the Bolivian police. He reiterated that President Siles Zuazo will resume his activities tomorrow, Tuesday 3 July.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

PY021400 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Official sources have indicated that the Bolivian Government has begun a thorough investigation to clarify the relationship between the motives of the attempted coup against democracy and the kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Today information Minister Mario Rueda Pena said that state security organizations have arrested people allegedly involved in a vast subversive plan to put an end to democracy.

Under Secretary of the Interior Gustavo Sanchez said that according to preliminary information, the kidnapping of the Bolivian president was part of a conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the government. Sanchez, who is in charge of the investigation, pointed out that the conspiracy involved high-level chiefs of the Bolivian police and politicians whom he labeled professional coupists. The Interior Ministry has arrested several people, who are being questioned by the security organizations in order to find evidence leading to the people responsible for the kidnapping. Interior Ministry sources indicated that during the house raids carried out by security organizations they found weapons, ammunition, and military uniforms which were to be used in the coup. However, these sources indicated that the political, military or civic groups involved in the alleged coup have not yet been identified, a coup which began with the president's kidnapping which lasted about 10 hours.

According to unofficial reports, about 20 high-ranking police officers who knew about this event and did not report to the government will be removed.

General Alfredo Villarroel, commander of the Armed Forces, has said that there is evidence that some officers are involved in the kidnapping but that none of them escaped, including Colonel Rolando Saravia and Captain Luis Ardaya, who is the aide de camp of Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora.

Police To Participate

PY021456 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Police Chief General Mario Rada Fernandez has announced that an investigation has begun in the case of the police officers involved in the kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. He added that the participation of some members of the police by no means compromise the police as a whole.

The police chief was asked about the participation of police officers in the kidnapping of the president. He said that a process has been opened for a thorough and severe investigation to determine how many officers are involved and that once the responsibility for the kidnapping has been established the Bolivian police will apply the most drastic sanctions established by police regulations. The police chief said that the (UMOPAR) [expansion unknown] unit is made up of approximately 140 people, including officers and guards. He added that the participation of the five police officers in the despicable kidnapping does not compromise in any way the police as a whole and that this situation must be clarified and understood by the people. The police chief added that the police command states that it has fully supported the democratic process, and continues to support it and that the entire institution and its members are obedient to the constitutional government decisions and defenders of the democratic process.

TELEPHONE CALLS 'INTERCEPTED' DURING PLOT

PY021927 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Interior Ministry has assigned a significant number of experts to the case related to the kidnapping of the constitutional president of the Republic. Upon instructions given by the interior minister himself, the interior under secretary is personally directing the investigations related to the serious attack carried out last Saturday.

It has been reported at the Interior Ministry that the crime committed is being regarded as a common crime and that political asylum is inappropriate.

The information minister believes that no details can be furnished yet on the nationwide investigations. He added that this is a delicate matter. Talking with Radio Illimani, the information minister said that investigations have been intensified and that the results will be fully conveyed to the Bolivian people. The crime is common but it has political connotations, he said briefly in a telephone talk with Radio Illimani.

A few minutes before this telephone talk and in response to questions by the press, the information minister made statements at Government Palace concerning the recent events in this city. Radio Illimani asked the information minister about the calls that were intercepted during the commando action in which the chief of state was kidnapped. These lines are the ones at the residence of the president of the Republic and the Interior, Defense, and Information Ministries. These lines were tapped in an action carried out by three officials of the La Paz Automatic Telephone Organization who entered the telephone central control building, which is located on Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue, on Friday night as union leaders.

Castro Rivero said that these former officials are under arrest in the offices of the Interior Ministry and are being investigated. These officials are: Marcelo Aviles, Pedro Villanueva, and (N. Gross). They received orders from telephone number 792318 which belongs to a residence in the Calacoto district. This number is being investigated by the Interior Ministry along with technicians of the La Paz Automatic Telephone Organization. The railroad leader said that these investigations will give a more complete idea concerning the involvement of TASA [expansion unknown] employees.

20,000 MARCH IN LA PAZ PROGOVERNMENT RALLY

PY030230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2253 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz, 3 Jul (TELAM) -- Today columns of workers and students have held demonstrations in La Paz and the main cities of the interior against the coup-plotters and in support of the democratic institutions of the country.

Representatives of the foreign media estimated that about 20,000 individuals took part in the demonstration held in La Paz that was summoned by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB].

The only speaker at this demonstration was Filemon Escobar, defense secretary of the COB Executive Board. The demonstrators started gathering shortly before 1500 local time (1600 Argentine time) at San Francisco Square, five blocks away from El Quemado Palace, government headquarters. Once the meeting had ended the participants went around La Paz streets voicing their support for the constitutional government.

In the meantime, sources closely related to the Interior Ministry ratified Colonel Rolando Saravia's participation in the kidnapping of President Siles Zuazo. Saravia, commander of the Ingavi Regiment that is stationed at the Miraflores Garrison -- headquarters of the Military High Command -- is still at large.

The same sources revealed that among the arrested persons, who amount to several hundred, is Colonel Bobby Salomon, who is closely linked to former Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez, having occupied this post during General Luis Garcia Meza's military regime.

It was stated that among the arrested persons there are low-ranking officers, minor members of rightist and ultra-rightist political parties, members of the national police forces and some retired military officers. The list of the arrested persons has not been released so as not to hinder the investigations which are underway.

ADN, FSB MEMBERS SAID INVOLVED IN KIDNAPPING

PY021822 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] and the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], political parties headed by Hogo Banzer and David Anez, respectively, are involved in the kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. These remarks were made to journalists by Under Secretary of the Interior Gustavo Sanchez. He added: I can assure that there is complete tranquillity in the country despite the current situation and that investigations continue to find the people responsible for the kidnapping. He also emphasized that the Interior Ministry is trying to establish all the motives for the kidnapping of President Siles Zuazo.

[Begin Sanchez recording] There is tranquillity in the country. We are now questioning the people under arrest and we are getting information from them. We are investigating the real motives of the aborted coup after the kidnapping of the president. As you can understand we cannot give out any information until the interior minister officially releases a report. The interior minister is receiving reports from the interior of the country and gathering all the information here in La Paz. [end recording]

Gustavo Sanchez confirmed that members of ADN and FSB are under arrest. He also said that many weapons belonging to the state were recovered during several operations.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez] There are some ADN and FSB members under arrest. However, I would like to reiterate that the interior minister is the one who is going to give the official information.

[Unidentified reporter] Particularly in the case of Galindo it was said that [words indistinct] searching for weapons which one of his friends was able to get in Chile.

[Sanchez] Many weapons belonging to the state have been recovered but we cannot identify what weapons are missing. We have recovered weapons, ammunition, grenades, etc. [end recording]

Under Secretary of the Interior Gustavo Sanchez said in conclusion that the Interior Ministry cannot say exactly when the results of the investigation will be released.

ADN Leader Denies Charges

PY021912 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Eudoro Galindo, national deputy of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], has said that the ADN bears no responsibility for the current events because of the nationalist democratic essence of ADN headed by Hugo Banzer Suarez. Galindo thus denied that his party had any responsibility in the events related to the kidnapping of the president Saturday morning. This is what Galindo said:

[Begin recording] I believe that the people have no doubts about how events developed Saturday morning. Sanchez' political background is well known by the Bolivian people. Therefore, his remarks are an act of provocation, a new act of provocation toward my party. ADN is a party which has proven its correct conduct in all its political activities since its foundation in 1979, particularly since 10 October 1982. Last Saturday morning, as soon as we were informed of what was happening in La Paz, ADN released a document which was made known at the national level, but due to the large volume of information that day it went unnoticed.

I would like to repeat some of the concepts expressed by ADN on that occasion. 1) ADN said that, being consistent with the nature and ideology and nationalist democracy, ADN condemns any form of violence, specially if it is used against the fragile Bolivian democracy; 2) these regrettable events, referring to the kidnapping of the president, are the result of the lack of responsibility and seriousness of the government coalition which has created a state of anarchy whose evil effects are destroying the basis of the nation to the extent of dismantling the institutional system of the Republic; 3) ADN on several occasions has publicly reported the attempts of radical groups aiming to end the democratic system. The events that have taken place confirm the seriousness of the ADN accusations, events which have created anguish among the population due to the implications which events of this nature may have on the Bolivian people.

This is precisely where Sanchez falls into what ADN has denounced in the past. ADN reaffirms its democratic principles and its commitment to the defense of the constitutional process. [end recording]

These are the most important parts of the statements made by National Deputy Eudoro Galindo in the name of the ADN.

POLICE DIVISION CHIEF DENIES PARTICIPATION

PY021831 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The commander of the police patrol division has issued a statement. It says: Out of respect for the constitutional government, for the Bolivian police, for the Bolivian people, and for my comrades, I emphatically state that I had no participation nor had I any knowledge of the conspiracy that theatened the life of the president of the Republic. (Jorge Espejo Loza) added that his performance as commander of the (?110th) police patrol division in the action that took place Saturday was that of a loyal and dutiful guardian of society and public order.

MINISTER CRITICIZES COMMENTARIES ON KIDNAPPING

PY030145 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 2344 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Today's issue of the evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA refers to various subjects related to the Bolivian situation. One of the newspaper articles carries statements by Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz who has dismissed some commentaries which he termed disrespectful and lacking any dignity because -- according to the minister -- I do not think anybody, not even the members of the opposition, can believe that this event that has just place in Bolivia, was just a fabrication, something that did not take place.

The finance minister, who stated that these capricious statements must end, dismissed some rumors stating that the events that took place on Saturday and have shaken the country and the world, were just a show -- as I think one newspaper termed it -- and that the truth is that it was all engineered by the government itself to create an atmosphere of social peace in the country. Minister Bonifaz stated, however, that the evidance proves that there is no need for disrespectful and bold commentaries regarding the kidnapping of the president of the Republic, Hernan Siles Zuazo.

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR ON BOLIVIANS IN EMBASSY

PY021517 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Venezuelan ambassador to Bolivia, who accompanied the Bolivian vice president during his visit to Government Palace, has talked to the press regarding the situation of the people in the embassy. He said: The Venezuelan Embassy in Bolivia does not have any people taking asylum. Consistent with our traditions, we have given refuge to a group of people who came to our embassy yesterday morning. At this time a decision was made to grant them refuge while their situation is thoroughly studied.

SOCIALIST PARTY PROPOSES LEFTIST FRONT

PY021530 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Socialist Party-1 [PS-1] has released a communique signed by Jose Maria Palacios, Justo Perez Garcia, and Omar Guzman calling for the real revolutionary leftist parties, quote, to create a Single Revolutionary Executive Board capable of overcoming the class restrictions of the executive branch. The PS-1 supports the popular mobilization called by the Bolivian Labor Federation in defense of democracy and against any coup attempt from wherever it comes, unquote.

FIGUEIREDO FINDS REAGAN DEBT LETTER POSITIVE

PY030123 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has considered positive in legal terms the letter he received last week from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the foreign debt problem, and he decided to write another letter to the U.S. President regarding the issues in that letter. This information was provided today by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas.

The Reagan letter can represent a positive step toward the joint consideration of the foreign debt question by borrowing and lending countries, the Itamaraty spokesman said.

The new Figueiredo letter to President Reagan was analyzed today during a regular meeting of the foreign minister with the president, and it was decided that it will be sent to Washington today, through the Brazilian Embassy, and that it will be released to the public tomorrow afternoon.

President Figueiredo also received similar letters from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Still commenting on the Reagan letter, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that its terms did not cause dismay to the Brazilian Government, because all the countries which met at Cartagena, Colombia, including Brazil, have always asserted that the renegotiation of the Latin American countries' foreign debt should be conducted individually.

According to Pericas, the U.S. President's letter favors more flexible terms, thus revealing a willingness to engage in dialogue, something the Brazilian Government considers to be fundamental. The spokesman noted that President Joao Figueiredo believes that any solution that can be found should be found through dialogue.

The letters President Figueiredo has been receiving are answers to the letter that the presidents of seven Latin American countries — Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico -- had sent to the heads of state of the seven developed countries on the eve of the London economic meeting.

PDS DISSIDENTS TO ANNOUNCE SEPARATION FROM PARTY

PY021635 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] Brasilia is beginning the week with the National Congress in recess and with important political issues under discussion. Vice President of the Republic Aureliano Chaves will leave this afternoon for Rio de Janeiro where he will meet with former President Ernesto Geisel to discuss the course of action to be taken by his group on the presidential succession issue, with the possibility of granting his support to the candidacy of Tancredo Neves.

The dissidents of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] led by Chaves and Senators Marco Maciel and Jose Sarney will release a manifesto tomorrow. This document will formalize their official separation from the PDS board. In this document, the dissidents will also announce that they will not participate in the PDS meeting to elect the new PDS president on 15 July and to discuss the primary election issue to choose a party candidate for president of the Republic. They will also not vote on the PDS candidate chosen at the national convention to be held 2 September.

These liberal dissidents will formally keep their ties, however, with the government party due to the legal prohibition of adhering to a new party. Although the National Congress will be in recess, activities in political circles will be intense during July.

RAILROAD SERVICE TO BOLIVIA TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

PY021357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1301 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 2 Jul (EFE) -- The railroad service between Brazil and Bolivia has been suspended until the situation in Bolivia returns to normal, said Richard Gebara, director of the Noroeste Brasil railroad line linking the two countries.

Gebara added that this measure, which could be lifted 4 July, is implemented in case of a coup or political instability in Bolivia.

Bolivia is the largest client of Noroeste Brasil, which transports about 9,000 tons of products a month, food, fuel, automobiles, purchased from Brazil and other neighboring countries.

The railroad line which is 1,300 km long, starts in Bauru, State of Sao Paulo, and ends in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT ON 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

PY022330 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo received this afternoon at Brasilia Air Force Base Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira, who has begun a 3-day official visit to Brazil.

After reviewing the military honor guard, President Vieira went to Alvorado Palace where he will stay. Shortly after 1700 [2000 GMT], the chiefs of state held their first meeting at Planalto Palace. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Guinea-Bissau's Foreign Minister Silverio Cabral de Almade attended the meeting.

Tonight, President Figueiredo will give a dinner for the African head of state at Itamaraty Palace. The two presidents will hold tomorrow a second working meeting at Planalto Palace.

PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 10-12 JULY

PY022030 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Paraguayan foreign minister has accepted an invitation to visit Chile. This official information was disclosed at noon today by the Chilean Foreign Ministry. The ministry disclosed that Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar will visit Chile between 10 and 12 July within the framework of the traditional friendly ties that link the two countries.

JARPA SAYS POLITICAL FRONT WILL BE FORMED

PY021310 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has announced that a democratic political front will soon be formed. Jarpa said that this front will endorse the study, enactment, and expansion of political laws.

Jarpa said that he has continued talking with many people in addition to the Group of Eight. Jarpa stated that he has reviewed issues such as the political situation, the economy, and labor laws. I believe that a breakthrough has been achieved, Jarpa said. Positions have been clarified and I am certain that a political front will be formed soon, he added. Such a political front will endorse the so-called [political] opening and the enactment and enforcement of political laws.

Concerning the incidents at the universities, Jarpa said that doubtlessly this action follows a central plan.

Analyzes Political Situation

PY021818 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 1 July (EFE) -- The Chilean interior minister today said that "soon there will be a political front which will back up the political opening and the future political laws of the country."

The minister ruled out the possibility of a general strike against General Augusto Pinochet's military regime, adding that even if there was a strike, "it would be absolutely useless."

These remarks were made by Jarpa while analyzing the current political situation in Chile on a television program called "525 Lines on Channel 11 of the Chilean University." Jarpa added: "There is a well-organized campaign to create problems in the universities. This campaign is directed by a political command which is after political results for which the students have no use."

Regarding the argument over jurisdiction between his ministry and the courts, Jarpa said that the governenment junta will decide which of the two parties is right.

Due to a recent decision of a Santiago appellate court, Communist leaders Leopoldo Ortega and Jaime Insunza were authorized to return to Chile. They had been expelled by the government and had remained out of the country for 2 months. The government claims that it has the right to apply transitory Article 24 of the Constitution, whch empowers it to expel persons from the country, an action in which pleas for an injunction do not apply. For the first time this ruling was overturned by the courts in the case of Insunza and Ortega.

Jarpa also said that the government "is aware of a new Soviet communist offensive, and therefore the most efficient measures possible must be taken." He added that he was in favor of banning communism.

Regarding alleged problems with the Catholic Church, Jarpa said there were none "since the measures that had been taken were against a couple of priests who had engaged in political activities."

Father Rafael Maroto was condemned to exile in the north of Chile, while Father Enrique Barilari of Vina del Mar will be charged for speaking against General Pinochet and his government. Jarpa added that "there are not nor will there be any problems with the church, but a priest cannot be allowed to say anthing he pleases."

FINANCE MINISTER GIVES FOREIGN DEBT FIGURES

PY030153 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0017 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (EFE) -- Finance Minister Luis Escobar Cerda has reported that by the end of last year the Chilean foreign debt amounted to $18.61 billion, of which 46 percent was the public sector's debt and the remainder that of the private sector. The minister gave these figures today while answering the 20 questions submitted to him by the Hall of Former Christian Democrat Congressmen.

The commissions paid on the renegotiation and rescheduling of the foreign debt in order to obtain new credits amount to $1.3 billion for 1983, and to $780 million for 1984.

According to Minister Escobar, the Chilean state did not guarantee the private debts contracted with foreign banks or international organizations. The state guarantee was granted for obligations contracted by the public sector and national banks and financial institutes, with maturities ranging from 31 January 1983 to 31 December 1984 under the latest rescheduling.

SEGUEL STILL DISQUALIFIED TO ACT AS UNION LEADER

PY022100 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] (Enrique Uribe),director of the Labor Department, today asserted that union leader Rodolfo Seguel is still disqualified to act as president of the Confederation of Copper Workers since the Santiago Court ruling still stands. Although the Rancagua Appellate Court ruled that his dismissal from the enterprise was unjustified, it by no means has overruled the Santiago Court decision (Uribe) made these statements during a press conference when he was asked whether the Rancagua Appellate Court decision overruled that of the Santiago Court.

(Uribe) stated that Seguel was disqualified because he had been dismissed by the enterprise and he did not have his union dues up to date when the last union election took place. His election thus violated the union's statutes.

UNIONISTS TO ATTEND MEETING IN ARGETNINA

PY021330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Chilean unionists will participate in a Latin American seminar to open in Argentina today. This meeting has been organized by the International Institute of Social Studies and Training. Leaders of federations and unions affiliated with the Latin American Federation of Commerce and Office Workers will participate in this meeting. This seminar will take place in Mar del Plata, a summer resort, and is to last 1 week.

Chile will be represented by Arturo Farias, president of the National Federation of Chilean Commerce Workers; and by the director of this organization, Bernardo Fuentes Morena.

POLITICIANS DENOUNCE EXPULSION OF STUDENTS

PY301840 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Jorge Lavanderos, a former senator of the Christian Democratic Party and a member of the National Development Project, has strongly condemned the massive expulsion of university students. He said that this measure will not stop students from thinking and expressing their ideas.

[Begin Lavanderos recording] Prisons, bullets, and expulsions will never defeat ideas. Ideas are stronger than bullets, prisons, and expulsions. If teachers and university officials are not capable of accepting dialogue to face ideas, then I do not understand what the universities are doing. In the future, these people will be a disgrace in the democratic history of our country. [end recording]

Manuel Samhueza, the president of the group of constitutional studies, better known as the Group of 24, who was a university professor, also has reacted to the massive expulsion of students. This is what he said:

[Begin Samhueza recording] The actions in defense of their fellow students are legitimate; they were exercising their human rights. I believe that the measures taken against the students only confirm the position of the university. The measures taken are indeed repressive actions against the students. [end recording]

NATIONAL PARTY STRESSES NEED TO FORM FEDERATION

PY300204 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The National Party has explained its position regarding the Group of Eight and has stated that it intends to form a federation. In the first point of a declaration, the National Party leaders stress the fundamental need to form the Group of Eight and to assure the country and the Armed Forces and police that the next civilian government will be in a position to enforce public order, freedom, and constitutional democratic order.

The National Party also explains that it intends to play a leading role and that it has contacted other groups to form a federation which will espouse the basic ideas of the Group of Eight. Among them it stresses the idea of calling elections for Congress no later than 1986, but that the appropriate constitutional amendments must be published beforehand.

In addition to pointing out the idea of amending some of the provisional articles of the Constitution, the National Party leaders feel that the political proposal of the Group of Eight must be open for all democratic groups of the country. They add that the Group must strengthen its position independent of the government and that it must enhance its internal structure, respecting the autonomy and independence of the participating groups.

BRIEFS

NEW STATE COUNCIL MEMBER -- Lawyer and university professor Julio Chana Cariola has been appointed a member of the State Council by Decree No 421. Chana Cariola, who was serving as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago, will replace the late Avelino Leon. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 May 84 p C 5]

PC'S COSSIO CONCERNED OVER SILES KIDNAPPING

PA301828 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Conservative Party [PC] today stated that it is extremely concerned over the confusing situation in Bolivia, following constitutional President Hernan Siles Zuazo's arrest by junior military officers.

Fabio Valencia Cossio, vice president of the PC National Board said:

[Begin recording] The fact that countries having managed to reach democratic stability and having given themselves popularly elected governments should face such de facto situations that are a violation of democracy and [word indistinct] institutions is very worrisome to the Conservative Party. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

If it is confirmed that there has been a coup, the PC will strongly condemn blocking the process of institutional normalization in Bolivia, Valencia Cossio said in conclusion.

ARMED FORCES ISSUE TRUCE VIOLATIONS MEMORANDUM

PA010418 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Jun 84 pp 1A, 12A

[Article by German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] An extensive memorandum of complaint over truce violations by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] has been sent to the government by the Armed Forces, while Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa has blamed Manuel Marulanda Velez, the commander of the subversive organization, for the failure of the peace agreements.

"The truce requires absolute sincerity and clarity, but it has been violated," Gen Matamoros said. He returned to the country last weekend after a medical checkup in Baltimore.

TIEMPO learned from official sources that the memorandum, which comes just as the National Commission to Oversee the Peace Agreements is about to be installed, was presented to President Belisario Betancur by the defense minister.

The document appears also in the wake of the emergence in Cundinamarca of a group known as "Alfa-83" that, according to Army intelligence sources, is a faction of the FARC. The group has claimed credit for kidnapping Jorge Caceres Bejarano, a well known politician and former governor of Cundinamarca.

Last weekend six peasants were killed in the Middle Magdalena region and a soldier was killed when a military unit was ambushed in Caqueta, where there has recently been a resurgence of violence.

It was also learned from official sources that 29 people were kidnapped between 10 May and 12 June. Of these, 6 were released, 2 killed, and 21 remain captive.

In a news dispatch released to the world, UPI reported that FARC, which agreed on a truce with the government, has kidnapped two people since the peace agreement went into effect.

The report disclosed that Cordoba, Huila, and Cundinamarca Departments have been most affected by the crime wave, since seven people have been kidnapped in each of those departments, with Caceres Bejarano the latest victim.

The memorandum of complaint and protest over violations of the La Uribe peace agreement by the FARC contains detailed information and evidence.

The Memorandum

The document was sent to other organizations, such as the Peace Commission. Atttached to it were the following comments:

National Television Reportage

In 28 May news reports Pedro Antonio Marin (alias Tiro Fijo), members of the FARC general staff, and several members of FARC squads were shown wearing military issue uniforms and carrying standard Armed Forces weapons.

In that presentation they were shown firing their weapons consecutively and making various statements against the Colombian Armed Forces.

It is obvious that this type of behavior is quite contrary to certain provisions of the agreement reached with the Peace Commission, particularly clauses relating to the illegal possession of weapons and military issue uniforms, which is against Colombian Penal Law.

Moreover, in the eyes of the public, such demonstrations of force by the subversive FARC organization over television channels constitute a clear and undisguised provocation of the nation's Armed Forces.

Report on Subversive Actions

On 31 May 1984 the Bolivar Battalion units in Yacopi Municipality, Cundinamarca Department, clashed on Churupaco Lane, with antisocials from the FARC 22d Squad, led by Henry Garcia, who has been engaging in extortion and threats, and who has been recruiting personnel for the movement. Two outlaws were killed during the clash. One of them, a woman known by the aliases Yolanda and Nidia, was carrying papers on FARC's planned activities after the truce was declared.

The following weapons were found at the site: 2 M-16 rifles, 1 .38-cal revolver, 3 fragmentation grenades, 34 dynamite sticks (with glass), and a large amount of ammunition.

Peasants from the site of the clash report that the subversive group had been pillaging the area for some time and that the group members carried military forces uniforms and weapons. Moreover, throughout their activities they identified themselves as the 22d Squad of the self-styled FARC. Maria Bellaul Triana said that a group of approximately 15 outlaws, led by a man named Henry, stayed at her farm near the site of the clash on the night of 30 May. They were given food and spent the night. The outlaws demanded that she hand over to the squad her 2 sons, aged 15 and 16, and her 18-year-old daughter. When she strongly objected, they left the farm in the early morning of 31 May.

On 3 June 1984 at the El Limon police precinct of the municipality of Chaparral, Tolima Department, 30 outlaws of the FARC 22d Squad, carrying Armed Forces weapons and uniforms, gathered all the residents in a place called El Meson.

They harangued the townspeople, claiming that "they were undertaking this action to show the civilian population their agreement with the terms of the truce and their willingness to respect the cease-fire and the truce, starting on 28 May."

On 5 June 1984 at a place called Las Mirlas, located on the road from Bucaramanga to Barrancabermeja, Santander Department, as 5th Brigade troops were conducting control operations in the area, they clashed with outlaws from the FARC 12th Squad. At the site the guerrillas abandoned 1.2 million pesos, combat equipment, and FARC propaganda.

The subversives, approximately 15 in number, had handguns and long-barreled weapons, camouflage uniforms, and Army issue materiel.

Early in the morning of 10 June 1984 approximately 25 outlaws from the FARC 6th Squad, bearing handguns, long-barreled weapons, and combat equipment and wearing Armed Forces' uniforms, took over the town of Mesitas, in Aipe Municipality, Huila Department. They killed Mamerto Castro, a 57-year-old peasant whom the antisocials accused of being an Army informer. They harangued the area residents and distributed propaganda about the subversive squad.

On 10 June 1984 in Barrancabermeja, Santander Department, Luis Francisco Rangel was released. He had been kidnapped by the FARC outlaws on 21 May. His relatives had paid a 5-million-pesos ransom.

On 14 June 1984 on Santa Rosa Lane, Pauana Municipality, Boyaca Department, three individuals wearing National Police uniforms and bracelets with the subversive FARC movement initials dragged Rosa Julia Freyle out of her house and killed her. The antisocials claimed that they "had killed her because she was an Army informer.

A Hughes-501 Colombian Air Force [FAC] helicopter was attacked by the FARC 14th Squad near the locality of Cartagena del Chaira (Caqueta) and was hit by a rifle shot. A patrol group from the Bogota Battalion was later ambushed on its way to the site of the helicopter attack. The antisocials fired at the troops with an M-72 rocket launcher.

Troops from the 9th Brigade were ambushed by antisocials from the FARC 14th Squad on 15 June in the vicinity of Cartagena de Chaira. The troops reacted, with the following results:

Two antisocials were killed and the following material was seized: two .30-cal M-1 carbines, a 45-cal pistol; ammunition; and quartermaster documents and data for the exclusive use of the Armed Forces.

Antisocials belonging to the FARC 14th Squad harassed a patrol group from the Liborio Mejia Battalion on 15 June at the confluence of the Guayas and Caguan Rivers, in Caqueta Department, while on patrol duty in the area.

Antisocials belonging to the FARC 14th Squad attacked a Bogota Battalion platoon in the vicinity of La Laguna del Chaira (Caqueta) on 17 June.

The FARC 3d Squad ambushed troops belonging to the 9th Brigade or 17 June at El Sinai, Norcasia Corregimiento, Florencia (Caqueta). The troops reacted and killed an antisocial (alias Esbedites) who was a squad leader of the front. The 9mm pistol, clips, and ammunition he was carrying were seized.

Antisocials belonging to the FARC 14th Squad fired at a company of the Liborio Mejia Battalion on 17 June in the area of La Bocana, at the confluence of the Guayas and Caguan Rivers.

Antisocials belonging to the FARC 14th Squad attacked troops of the Cazadores Battalion in the area of Los Espejos, north of Cartagena del Chaira, on 18 June. The troops repelled them and killed an antisocial. The .30-cal carbine and 18 rounds he was carrying were seized. A noncommissioned officer was wounded in this action.

Antisocials from the FARC 14th Squad fired volleys at troops of the Liborio Mejia Battalion with weapons of various types in the vicinity of La Bocana (Caqueta) on 18 June.

On 19 June in the Los Espejos area, Cartagena del Chaira jurisdiction, Caqueta Department, antisocials from the subversive FARC movement's 14th Squad ambushed 9th Brigade troops, wounding Corporal Fernando Jose Garzon and Privates Jose Angulo Caceres and Jairo Bejarano. Private Leonardo Caipe Betancourt has been reported missing.

On 20 June at the place known as El Hotel, located between Cartagena del Chaira and La Bocana, Caqueta Department, a 9th Brigade patrol was attacked. The troops retaliated by seizing from the subversive group the following materiel: 10 field packs, a large quantity of dynamite, other expolosive materials, and ammunition for various types of weapons.

Defense Minister's Statement

"The truce requires absolute sincerity and clarity, but it has been violated," the defense minister said in a statement to the Grupo Radial Colombiano network.

Referring to the frequent violations of the cease-fire by subversive groups, Matamoros said that "the truce is not to be partially but fully observed, just as we have done."

He stated that just talking to Dr Victor Mosquera Chaux is enough to determine whether or not the FARC is kidnapping people. "He has conclusive, accurate evidence that this group is responsible for his brother's disappearance a few months ago. He can say so openly, and the country must believe him because he is an important and serious person and a former president of the Republic," Matamoros said.

Matamoros insisted that Tiro Fijo completely rules over the FARC, and that as the leader of the subversive movement "he must bear the responsibility along with his henchmen."

Matamoros D'Costa also commented on a bill to grant amnesty to the rebels. He said that the Armed Forces will adhere completely, absolutely, and unconditionally to whatever the Congress decides.

"Above all, we must obey the Constitution and the law. We have always done so, and we will not change now. We are an institution created to defend the Republic, and we will not spare any effort to achieve that goal. Therefore, we will comply with Congress' decisions," Minister Matamoros D'Costa said.

He also rejected rumors of unrest within the Colombian Army because of measures adopted during the peace process and the announcement granting amnesty to rebels who were not covered by the Amnesty Law enacted in late 1982.

ASYLUM REFUSED TO KIDNAPPERS OF BOLIVIA'S SILES

PY021445 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1434 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- It has been learned from authorized diplomatic sources that the Paraguayan Government refuses to grant asylum to the kidnappers of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

It has also been learned that Siles Zuazo's kidnappers, Aurelio Ortiz Garcia, Justo Ordonez Montano, Marcos Antonio Linares, Mario Botelo Arana, Rene Delgado Carretero, and Marcelino Luna Sotomayor, have not received safe-conducts from the Bolivian Government to leave the country.

RECIPROCAL AIR SERVICES SUSPENDED WITH URUGUAY

PY292212 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Jun 84 p 11

[Excerpts] In a telex dated 26 June the Uruguayan Civil Aviation General Directorate informed Paraguayan Airlines, LAP, that its permission to operate, that is, to engage in commercial flights to and from Montevideo, has been suspended for 10 days.

In reply to the decision taken by the Uruguayan authorities regarding the suspension of LAP services to and from Montevideo, Paraguayan Civil Aviation has decided to suspend Uruguayan National Airlines (PLUNA) services.

MOPOCO OFFICIAL DETAINED, LEADER'S HOME RAIDED

PY020310 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (NA) -- Two members of the Paraguayan Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO) today reported here that Marcos Bibolini Quaranta, secretary of the MOPOCO Coordination Committee, "was detained and is being held incommunicado at the Central Police department in Asuncion."

They also reported that "the residence of MOPOCO leader Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca was raided yesterday by police forces on orders of the executive branch without a search warrant. They described this police action as "an act of intimidation designed to prevent a plenary meeting the MOPOCO will hold in Asuncion on 7 July."

Edgar Jimenez Meza and Mario Paredes, secretaries of this opposition party, have told NA that they were informed of these incidents this morning by telephone by Gonzalez Casabianca himself. Jimenez Meza said: "The police raided Gonzalez Casabianca's residence and seized documents there when the owner was not at home."

Paredes noted that a plenary meeting of the MOPOCO executive board -- internal committee -- will be held next Saturday in Paraguay for the first time in 25 years and that approximately 200 exiles and MOPOCO members residing in the country will attend this meeting." Paredes added that this meeting is designed "to analyze the political and socioeconomic situation of Paraguay" and expressed fears about a direct police intervention in the meeting."

Jimenez Meza added: "Stroessner continues to follow his policy of preventing meetings organized by truly popular political movements opposed to his dictatorial, tyrannical government, which is backed by imperialist centers of political and economic power." Jimenez Meza added that the independent newspaper "ABC COLOR has not yet reopened and we hope that this unfair, arbitrary measure will be immediately revoked."

Paredes said that "nearly 360,000 people have been jailed during the Stroessner administration, that is, 10 percent of the entire population." He added that "between 60 and 80 persons are missing and one-third of the population is in exile for political or economic reasons."

The MOPOCO is a member of the National Accord, a Paraguayan multiparty group which also includes the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Febrerista Party, and the Christian Democratic Party.

Arrest Confirmed

PY021542 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 1525 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Personnel of the Asuncion Investigations Police detained on 30 June engineer Marcos Bibolini Guaranta, secretary of the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Colorado Movement. The reasons for his arrest are not yet known, according to reports released to our press department.

BRIEFS

FEBRERISTA PARTY WEEKLY PUBLISHED -- Asuncion, 14 Jun -- The Febrerista Revolutionary Party today again published its weekly EL PUEBLO after several months of suspension due to internal administrative problems. The weekly's director is Humberto Perez Caceres. It publishes articles contributed by representatives of the political parties that are members of the National Accord, such as Romulo Perina (Christian Democrat) and Enrique Riera (MOPOCO), among others. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 14 Jun 84 p 9 PY]

PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SILES ZUAZO

PY021343 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry today formally expressed his satisfaction to Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo for safely maintaining his constitutional term in office after a morning of deep concern for the democratic world. President Belaunde was one of the first to send a message of congratulations to the Bolivian constitutional president after his liberation from his kidnappers:

Your Excellency Hernan Siles Zuazo, president of Bolivia, La Paz. With the friendly satisfaction of a president and a friend, I want to express my warm congratulations to you for safely maintaining your term in office after a morning of deep concern for the democratic world. Defending your constitutional term in office, the Bolivian people and institutions have given clear proof of the high esteem and respect with which they regard their constitutional president. I want to express our most fervent desire to your government to successfully solve the difficulties affecting our continent and to fulfill the patriotic objectives set for the greatness and well-being of Bolivia. [Signed] Fernando Belaunde Terry, president

S.E. SECURITY ZONE WARNS OF 'ALARMIST REPORTS'

PY021431 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Public Relations Department of the Southeastern Security Zone, which is in a state of emergency, has released the following communique:

1. Although previous communiques were released in the past urging press organs to stick to the truth in their reports, some media keep releasing alarmist reports, some of which are false or extremely exaggerated.

2. Thus, on 29 and 30 June 1984 they reported on imaginary events such as a terrorist ambush in Ayachucho, when two members of the Republican Guards were killed and 17 members of the same institution were missing; violent terrorist attacks in Cangallo and Victor Fajardo, as the result of which several persons were killed or wounded.

3. Another false report was released on an attack in Andahuailas.

4. Lastly, they have gone to the extreme of attributing to the 2d Infantry Division a report on a gigantic dragnet operation in Ayacucho, including the seizure of plans and documents on future terrorist actions.

The command of the 2d Infantry Division warns the people not to be surprised by this type of false reporting, and that future press notes will be released on actual actions recorded in the emergency zone.

Ayacucho, 1 July 1984.

[Signed] Public Relations Department of the Southeastern Security Zone, which is in a state of emergency.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER ON AUSTERITY, PROMOTIONS

PA300012 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Jun 84

[By Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Text] Rear Admiral Andres Eduardo Brito Martinez, the new Venezuelan defense minister, has promised to revamp the structures of the Armed Forces and review existing plans in order to reorganize and adapt them to the new economic reality of the country. At Miraflores Palace, where he was sworn in by President Jaime Lusinchi, the new defense minister also spoke of the need for all the institutions of the country, including the Armed Forces, to adapt themselves to the austerity demanded by the new economic reality of Venezuela.

[Begin recording] [Brito Martinez] Our plans may have been valid for a specific time, but as time passes they must be changed. They must be adapted to the economic situation being experienced by the country. The Armed Forces cannot escape this, and the president has issued specific orders for all institutions and organizations to adapt to the austerity plans called for by the country.

[Unidenitified reporter] Minister: Traditionally an impasse is reached when the time for promotion comes. Have you thought about a way to resolve this, or do you feel that this is unavoidable because there are too many people and too few positions available?

[Brito Martinez] There are other things involved. The president has instructed me to present, as soon as possible, a plan by which the qualifications and merits of the men can be presented most objectively. Second, a subjective aspect will always be present because we are men, and in one way or another, men have to participate in qualifying and making an evaluation.

From the material viewpoint a promotion is the biggest incentive for an officer; however, it is not everything. I believe that we should think in terms of the future regarding the measures to be adopted. By developing and perfecting this system, the military men or officers will have a better idea about their promotions. However, under no circumstances will we be able to overlook the human aspect, because we continue to be men.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Brito Martinez] Someone will always be discontented, and this is the third answer to your question, because there are too many men with merits for a very small number of positions available. [end recording]

CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY DISCUSSES U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS

FL021640 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1748 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Victor Flores Olea and Czechoslovakia's Ambassador to Mexico Jindrick Tucek have agreed that the meeting between the United States and Nicaragua in Manzanillo was a historical event and a firm step toward peace. During a meeting in which the two leaders discussed world problems, Tucek said that the socialist countries are more optimistic about the world's future because of the Manzanillo conversations, held 25-26 June between special U.S. envoy Harry Shlaudeman and Nicaragua's Victor Hugo Tinoco.

Tucek reiterated that Czechoslovakia supports the Contadora Group -- made up of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela -- efforts at bringing peace to Central America. He stressed that Cuba, a socialist country, also supports the Contadora efforts.

As to a dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union, Tucek said that at this point no important step had been taken toward a summit meeting between the superpowers, and he considered that better relations between the two nations were not forthcoming. Tucek acknowledged that the situation was as tense in Europe as it was in the Middle East and Central America. He pointed out that missiles have been primarily deployed in Europe, an action which the socialist bloc condemns.

On relations between Czechoslovakia and North Korea, Tucek said that the socialist nations were in favor of this nation's reunification, and that the event could take place in the near future.

Returning to the issue of the Washington-Managua conversations, Flores Olea and Tucek both emphasized the importance of the meeting having been held in Mexico as well as the importance of the work of Mexican diplomats toward a solution to the Central American conflicts.

USSR TO PARTICIPATE IN FACTORY INVESTMENT

FL281657 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0210 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Chihuahua (Mexico) 27 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Gennadiy D. Shurinov, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, today reported that Mexico and the Soviet Union will for the first time make a joint investment in two Chihuahua state factories -- one textile and one cellulose factory. He added that a trade and technology agreement would be set up involving more than 40 million pesos ($216,000) annually in barter of such products as concentrates, copper, zinc byproducts, and other things. He said that in 1983 the two countries had bartered seamless steel tubing, 25 tons of beans, and 2,000 tons of coffee. The value of these exchanges exceeded $15 million.

He said the agreement on joint investment and commercial and technology exchanges includes technical assistance and the training of Mexican workers in installations in Belgrade and Moscow.

JOINT COOPERATION MEETING WITH COLOMBIA ENDS

FL021450 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0225 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Colombia said today that there exist contradictions about international cooperation (?agreements), because the agreements encompassed within these accords are generally never carried out in practice.

At the close of the Joint Mexican-Colombian Cooperation Committee meetings, Colombia's Minister of Economic Development Rodrigo Marin Bernal said that in the future an effort must be made to end contradictions between political objectives and what is agreed to in writing.

Marin Bernal added that this meeting, held for 3 days in Mexico City, is the beginning of new and productive relations between the two countries because bilateral and multilateral cooperation will be widened.

Mexico's Foreign Affairs Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said that Latin America has the political responsibility to begin taking concrete steps toward assuring that regional ties be established and that they produce results at various levels. Sepulveda Amor added that each Latin American government has shown an interest in regionalization and that it would be a shame to lose this opportunity to promote the idea.

The Foreign Secretary said that attention is called to the fact that Mexico and Colombia -- neighbors on gaining independence -- have not become politically, economically, or culturally closer.

CONGRESS CONCERNED ABOUT WORKERS IN U.S.

PA030323 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Jun 84 pp 1, 11

[Article by Fidel Samaniego]

[Text] The Mexican Senate has proposed the creation of bilateral agreements between Mexico and the United States to the U.S. Congress in order to adequately regulate the condition of migrant workers and so that they will be given job priority, with full respect for the quality of their labor.

The Senate also pointed out that the Mexican Congress does not want to intervene in the internal U.S. legislative process, adding that the Mexican parliamentarians' role cannot in any way be that of "ensuring increasingly greater facilities for our nationals to remain in theUnited States until their situatin is normalized."

The Mexican Congress added that in response to the approval of the U.S. immiggration law reform, Mexico has to recognize "the need to face, on a lon-term basis, the creation of enough jobs in accordance with the condition of our economy." We have to assume, the Senate stated, that beyond temporary situations "it is contrary to the nations' interests to definitely lose an enterprising and capable sector of the population which is, in reality, its greatest wealth."

These concepts were officially expressed in a Senate communique on the situation of the illegal workers in the United States and their future as a result of the legal reforms.

In this manner, in the document published yesterday, the Senate recognizes that approval of the Simpson-Mazzoli bill by the U.S. representatives has aroused understandable concern in all Mexican sectors, because of the consequences that its application will have on the situation, on the undocumented workers presently working in that country, and on future immigrants.

The document later points out that to analyze U.S. immigration law bills, it is necessary to distinguish two very different matters. The first corresponds to immigration or population policies -- which have to do with the entrance and permanence of foreigners within the United States -- which the authorities in each country have to carry out, "because we ourselves would not accept interference in the process of approving our legislation," and this is the reason why the Mexican Senate "does not wish to interfere in the internal legislative process of the U.S. Congress."

The other matter, the document adds, refers to labor issues -- which are caused by the long-standing and permanent movement of Mexican migrant workers to the United States -- and in which the legislative branch is always alert to the enforcement of international laws.

The document later reiterates that undoubtedly, "within a long-term perspective," it is not in the nation's best interest to increase, much less encourage, the immigration of Mexican workers to the United States. However, it points out that there are points on which Mexican and U.S. legislators agree, such as the need to face the existing labor phenomenon that the undocumented workers represent, because it is the result of both countries' economic structures.

To conclude, the Senate pointed out that in response to the probable approval of the new immigration law, Mexico will support the Mexican workers living in that country whether they have documents or not, so that their human and labor rights will be fully enforced from the viewpoint of U.S. internal legislation as well as from the generally recognized principle of international law, and requested the arrangement of the bilateral agreements mentioned earlier.

PSUM CRITICIZES INTEREST RISE, BANKS' ATTITUDES

PA012227 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 27 Jun 84 p 12 A

[Text] The foreign debt "is seriously affecting the nation's sovereignty and resources," and the constant increase in international banks' interest rates "is demanding from the nation's finances greater and insurmountable efforts," the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, PSUM, Central Committee said yesterday, adding that a negotiated global moratorium on foreign debt interest would give Latin American's economy a respite. The PSUM also said that the moratorium would be another way to solve the crisis and would have a minor impact on the people, who must bear the brunt of the efforts to face the crisis.

The PSUM also criticized the international banks' attitude, especially that of the U.S. banks, which shows a total disregard for the debtor countries' appeals, and it added that the high U.S. budget deficit is behind the constant increases in interest rates. The agreements reached by the finance and foreign ministers of 11 Latin American countries in Cartagena, Colombia, were completely disregarded in the decision to increase the interest rate, which is part of a plan to rebuild the U.S. economy.

MELO REPORTEDLY DISCHARGED FROM DEFENSE FORCES

PA021311 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Unofficial reports and information gathered by LA PRENSA both indicate that National Defense Forces' Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Borbua was discharged on Saturday, 30 June.

Melo Borbua, who was the executive secretary of the General Command headquarters, was dismissed, according to the Order of the Day (the military information bulletin), for setting a bad example and for involvement in dishonest activities within the National Defense Forces.

Reports gathered by this newspaper indicate that several days ago the Defense Forces arrested and questioned Ricardo Tribaldos and the brothers Gabriel and Olmedo Mendez, who were said to be involved in a shipment of ethylic ether. These investigations also included the former military officer Melo Borbua, LA PRENSA was told.

The Mendez brothers and Tribaldos remained under arrest at the Tinajitas garrison for almost a week, and nothing was said about the charges against them. They were released 3 days ago following an interrogation about the ethylic ether shipment, their ties with Melo Borbua, and an alleged conspiracy against leaders of the Defense Forces.

According to reports gathered by us, Melo Borbua held a meeting with a group of Colombians involved in drug trafficking and with the Mendez brothers and Tribaldos. At this meeting, he said that the "deal" had failed "because Noriega had betrayed him" and he then proposed a coup to oust the top military leadership and to take over command of the Defense Forces.

Apparently, the foremost leaders of the Defense Forces were informed of this and Melo Borbua was immediately arrested. Melo Borbua was among those officers who accompanied the commander of the Defense Forces to France and Israel, but had returned to Panama ahead of time.

In its 18 June issue, the newspaper MATUTINO published, in its Today's Report column, the details of an operation carried out by the Defense Forces in which they seized an ether shipment valued at $60 million.

According to the report, the shipment, which was also reported very briefly on the Defense Forces' All for the Homeland program, consisted of 6,159 barrels, each containing 55 gallons of ethylic ether.

The shipment arrived at the port of Cristobal from Hamburg, Germany, and was to be transferred to Colombia for use in secret laboratories in processing cocaine chloral hydrate.

The consignees of this million-dollar shipment of ethylic ether in our country were Agroquimica de Panama, S.A.; Inversiones Metalicas, S.A.; Sectorial Investment Corporaion and Yerida Incorporated.

The MATUTINO report indicated that this was the second shipment discovered by the authorities in less than a month, and noted that the first shipment was discovered at the port of Coco Solo.

According to our informants, former Lt Col Melo Borbua, who is being charged with "high treason," is under house arrest and is awaiting a decision by the military leadership, particularly its commander, who was supposed to have arrived in the country this weekend.

This is the first time in the history of the Defense Forces that an officer of Melo Borbua's rank has been the subject of charges such as those cited in Saturday's Order of the Day.

On Friday, LA PRENSA contacted Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldos, the Defense Forces' public relations director, to obtain an official statement on these incidents, but he said that he knew nothing about the matter and that Lt Col Melo Borbua was in Israel with the commander of the Defense Forces that morning (Friday).

In view of the persistent rumors, LA PRENSA tried to contact Julio Young, the colonel in charge at the Main Headquarters, on Saturday, but these efforts were to no avail; therefore, we still have no official statement on these incidents.

Defense Forces Confirm Reports

PA021440 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Jul 84 p 1 A

[Defense Forces communique issued in Panama City on 1 July]

[Text] The command and staff of the Defense Forces have the duty to report that investigations by their intelligence services, duly coordinated with the Attorney General's Office, have discovered ties between Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Borbua and individuals involved in international drug trafficking.

In view of the charges against this officer, the command and staff have decided to discharge Lt Col Julian Melo Borbua. With this action, and while the Attorney General's Office continues the investigations and examines the legal implications that could affect former Lt Col Melo in other things, the armed institution fulfills, without doubt or hesitation, the nationally and internationally recognized doctrinaire principles by which it combats harmful drug trafficking at any cost.

Panama, 1 July 1984

Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of staff of the Defense Forces.

Diaz Herrera Interviewed

PA021917 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, acting commander of Panama's National Defense Forces, interviewed by reporters Ivan Zurita and Santamaria Llamas at the General Headquarters in Panama City on 2 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Zurita] The country is surprised at such an irregular incident in Panama's history, as very serious accusations have been leveled by the armed institution against a member of its General Staff. This calls for an additoinal explanation for the community.

[Diaz Herrera] Yes, I will take this opportunity to add certain details that naturally did not appear in the communique, as our institution traditionally puts out communiques that are brief and state only the substance of what we want to explain.

We are an institution that, for reasons of obligation, the treaty with the United States, and an increase in number of the Panamanian people, comprise approximately 14,000 members. If we consider the fact that we have participated in government for the past 18 years -- more than three 5-year periods -- the case of Colonel Julian Melo is certainly harmful. However, this is the action of only 1 man out of the 14,000 in our forces. Consequently, it is an isolated incident -- true, a very serious one -- but it does not represent the behavior of the entire armed institution.

I say this not as an excuse but as a fact.

[Zurita] Is Col Melo under civilian or military arrest?

[Diaz Herrera] He has been discharged. Therefore, he is a retired [as heard] member of our armed institution, so he is no longer within our ranks.

[Llamas] It has been speculated, Col Diaz Herrera, that other people connected with the institution were involved in this. What can you tell us about this?

[Diaz Herrera] Yes, there were other people involved, but they were Panamanian citizens -- civilians. In this regard, the person to whom you should speak is Attorney General Isaac Chang Vega, the man who is conducting the investigations completely and thoroughly. I would rather have him discuss any topic that concerns civilians. I would take this opportunity to tell you that our institution has fufilled its duty, because of its ethics, the morale of the institution, and its commitment to internal housecleaning at any expense. In this case, the expense was having to discharge a man with over 24 years of service, who got involved in a case that was very serious and delicate; as far as we are concerned, he has paid the consequences for it. His discharge means that he lost his retirement when he had only a few months to go, losing the privileges that the law and country grants to uniformed men. Any other dealings with him are the concern of the prosecuting office.

[Zurita] All of this has taken place while General Noriega, the commander in chief, is outside the country on an official mission. Does he know about it?

[Diaz Herrera] Although Gen Noriega has been abroad on working missions in France and Israel, he has been in permanent contact with us, especially with me, as the acting commander -- the chief of the General Staff is the second in command and is in charge in the absence of the commander in chief. He has been in contact with me throughout, talking with me and the rest of the General Staff. All of the actions that we took, which were team actions by the General Staff, were discussed with him and were carried out on his advice. In other words, he participated with us in this and the decision was his as well as ours.

[Llamas] There is a worrisome situation. It is the fact that this is the first time such a thing has happened within an organization like the Defense Forces. International repercussions perhaps prove how serious the issue of discipline within this organization really is; couldn't this case produce new investigations into our doubt about the Defense Forces?

[Diaz Herrera] Well, the world of drug trafficking is a very influential one, as you must realize. An armed force, like other organizations, can, because of the nature of its specific work, be expoxed to infiltration in many ways. We have never had a case like this. We have had small incidents, with troops involved in marijuana use.

These are incidents that we might term irregular in an armed institution like ours, but that are more or less normal, as statistics on people within the armed forces show. However, in terms of this kind of problem, which is so serious and so delicate, we have never before had such a case, particularly at this level. This is what has hurt us the most: The fact that he was a comrade for many years, who was in a special situation within the General Staff, in terms of his position. For this reason, we know that there has been considerable speculation, but we've had to act quietly. We were in direct contact with the Attorney General's Office until the truth was discovered, and once it was discovered, we made the necessary decision.

Citizen Julian Melo is, thus, a former lieutenant colonel in this situation.

LA PRENSA GLOOMY ABOUT PRESIDENT-ELECT'S FUTURE

PA302338 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Jun 84 p 8C

[From the "In a Few Words" column]

[Text] Winds of discontent are blowing over officialdom. Several people who are in on things, all close to Fraudito [referring to Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta], greatly doubt that he will take office, because circumstances beyond his control and, above all, beyond his natural inclinations have placed him in the center of the crossfire of the various military chiefs. But unaware of the danger, like Mr Magoo, he walks through a minefield while looking at the sky. He is appointing work commissions right and left (without even bothering to ask the appointees whether or not they accept). In this way he is admitting that he never did have a government program, that what he said and shouted throughout the campaign was just empty rhetoric and vague promises, and that he never seriously thought about what his government would do about national problems, many of them created by him when he was planning minister. The ones that are greatly absent in these commissions are the IMF and the World Bank, the two instituions that sponsored his candidacy in exchange for the promise of establishing an economic policy of austerity that will guarantee that the international bullies will recover the billions they have loaned to the process at the expense of the misery of the Panamanian people.

Meanwhile, the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] is very busy forming parallel and even different commissions judging by an announcement published by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA on Monday, 25 June. It read: "Special PRD Commissions" and below it there was a "Registration Form" to comprise them. There are 28 of these, ranging from "Health" to the "Prison System." As if the problems with the garrisons or his allies weren't enough, the PRD has now opened a new battlefront for Fraudito. I wouldn't like to be in his shoes. I don't give a cent for his political future or, frankly speaking, that of the regime.

COSTA RICA

FAIT RESIGNS TO WORK FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

PA022002 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] First Vice President Alberto Fait presented his resignation to President Luis Alberto Monge yesterday. In his letter of resignation, Fait told President Monge that a strong feeling of responsibility has moved him to join friends and companeros in leading a political movement within the National Liberation Party. He said: With their support, that of the rank and file, and that of the leaders of the Liberation Party, I intend to secure the party's presidential nomination for the 1986 elections.

USC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE OUTLINES POSITION

PA021825 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Rafael Angel Calderon yesterday said that his government will have a definite foreign policy based on nonintervention and due respect for our sovereignty. The well-known politician made this statement in front of 10,000 people at a ceremony at which he accepted the presidential nomination of his party, the Social Christian Union [USC]. The ceremony took place in the [words indistinct].

Calderon said that the government over which he will preside after May 1986 will not be neutral toward conflicts among other nations that endanger our sovereignty. He said that he will impose respect for Costa Rican sovereignty by requesting aid from friendly countries and international organizations, while declaring that his government will restore peace to the people who live in the country's northern region, which is being seriously threatened by the conflict being faced by the regime to the north.

Calderon said that the Costa Rican state is trying to grow bigger everyday by taking money from the Costa Rican people. He said that his government will revitalize the nation's economy and will pursue a policy against the growth of bureaucracy. He noted that the current government leaders use the people's money to make the state stronger, to the detriment of the Costa Rican people, who are overburdened with taxes and whose money is used for sightseeing in 19 European nations for 34 days.

EDITORIAL DECRIES MEXICAN 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

PA030036 San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 28 Jun-4 Jul 84 p 10

[LA NACION 24 June Editorial: "Mexico's Bitter Complaints"]

[Excerpts] The fact that after more than 2 years the Mexican Government has, through its distinguished ambassador, Luisa Maria Leal, lodged a complaint with the Costa Rican Government over an alleged campaign to discredit it in the Costa Rican media has come as a surprise. The surprise stems from the fact that during all that time the Costa Rican Government and people have been the scapegoats in a campaign by Mexican newspapers, television stations, and other media, which is one of the most virulent, persistent, and infamous smear and misinformation campaigns we have endured. The smear campaign against Costa Rica was hatched in Havana or Managua, but it was from Mexico that it was launched in every direction.

Both before and after its economic and moral collapse, its incredible monetary crisis, and its massive corruption -- which was denounced by President De la Madrid himself -- the Mexican Government has pursued a policy that was openly favorable to the Managua regime, without reservations, excuses, or explanations. At the same time it tried to besmirch Costa Rica's image through thoughtless or intentional official releases.

The openly disdainful welcome given to then Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez because he pursued an unconditionally democratic and antitotalitarian policy is still fresh in our minds. We Costa Ricans did not care if Mexico, like Cuba, Grenada, or any other surrogate which Moscow tried to establish in the Caribbean through Castro, took the side of the commanders and supported all violations of our navigation rights on the San Juan River by the Sandinist People's Army. Mexico's reasons for maintaining this type of relations with pro-Soviet totalitarian regimes are well-known and have been abundantly denounced by writers, journalists, and democratic governments.

What we really could not tolerate was the fact that the entire Mexican press placed itself at the service of this wicked propaganda campaign against our country, openly spreading false reports, attributing to us a role of servants, a role we have never accepted, and depicting us as a sort of North American military base from which the Nicaraguan regime would be attacked. We reacted with indignation and, documents in hand, proved that the Mexican press was engaged in an infamous smear campaign against our small country. We also brought into the open, as part of the commanders' propaganda campaign, the notoriously pro-Sandinist attitude of Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda and his efforts to obtain approval for a document that would gloss over the fundamental obstacle to peace in Central America: Sandinist totalitarianism.

Had this smear campaign not taken place, or had Mexico assumed an attitude of dignified defense of Western democracies, freedom, and human rights, we -- or at least this newspaper -- would not have found it necessary to exercise our legitimate right to self-defense in a timely manner, as befits the communications media.

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY VOTES NOT TO EXTEND LAND REFORM PROGRAM

WA031250 Rome IPS in English 29 Jun 84

[Text] San Salvador, June 29 (IPS) -- President Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador suffered a major setback this week in parliament, as the conservative majority voted to end a central plank of the country's land reform program. The Assembly decided against extending the "land to the tiller" program, which offers peasant farmers legal ownership of the plots of land they have been cultivating for large landowners. The program, launched in 1980 by the civilian-military junta which Duarte headed, will expire tomorrow. Over 66,000 farmers had benefitted from the land reform program, according to the government agency which has overseen land transfers. But another 20,000 applications still pending have been killed by last night's Assembly vote.

Extending the program, as the government had asked, "would have kept the door open to another 400,000 people" seeking ownership of a parcel of land, Undersecretary for Agriculture Jorge Camacho said. Four right-wing parties, led by the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), joined in voting the government proposal down, however, arguing that four years was enough time for all farmers eligible under the program to claim their entitlements.

The Popular Democratic Union (UDP), a labor group established in 1980 to support the land reform, has said that many farmers have not applied for land because they were afraid of retaliation from their landlords.

Yesterday's vote marked the third major setback for Duarte in the legislature, which had earlier named right-wing figures as attorney general and head of the Supreme Court. The president's Christian Democratic Party holds the largest block of seats in the Assembly, but can be outvoted by an alliance of ARENA with other conservative groups.

CGT Leader on Repeal

PA030008 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] During its plenary meeting the Legislative Assembly repealed Article 9 of Decree 207 of the agrarian reform, thus preventing many farmers from becoming owners of the land they till. The General Confederation of Workers, CGT, discussed this through its secretary general, (Luis Grande Presa), who said:

[Begin (Grande Presa) recording] The abrogation of the Decree 207 [as heard] has occurred through negligence of our rights. For this reason, all of us... [changes thought] The right has majority representation in the Legislative Assembly; it has deputies from political parties who do not respond to the workers' aspirations at this moment. They are much less interested in the continuation of the reform.

I believe that Decree 207 should have continued and been fully enforced; as we said before, we never agreed with the manner in which Decree 207 was being applied. It has been applied to small owners and medium-sized producers whose holdings never surpassed 25 or 30 manzanas, while the big operators, whose lands exceed 100 hectares, were not being included in the regulation. I believe that, because of violence, special consideration has to be made in the Legislative Assembly because, if the agrarian reform does not reach these areas of conflict, those peasants will not benefit at all from the agrarian reform. [end recording]

The CGT secretary general said that at least 200,000 farmers are affected by this measure. He said that the cooperatives in the sector included in the agrarian reform must raise their production in order to get out of this situation.

[Begin (Grande Presa) recording] I believe there must be a clear, patriotic stance by all peasants who can now till their lands. We think that the agrarian reform cooperatives, which were set up at the initiative of the peasant organizations, are making their utmost effort. But it cannot be justified at this moment that medium-sized farmers and large producers, who are able to exert economic pressure on the government, have not taken any steps to till their lands. [Passage indistinct] The Constitution established the after 5 years of [words indistinct] the government also has to make a decision. We expect the farmers who have so far have not shown the interest in the tilling of the land demanded by our homeland to do so now, while there is still time. [end recording]

ARMY SAYS 153 SOLDIERS KILLED IN DAM ATTACK

PA021750 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] According to military reports, 153 soldiers who were killed during the attack on the Cerron Grande Dam have been identified.

Military reports from the San Vicente, Sensuntepeque, Cojutepeque and Chalatenango garrisons noted that as of Friday evening, although 25 soldiers who were captured by the guerrillas are still missing, 153 soldiers have been reported killed in the rebel attack. A total of 82 troops from the Sierpe Battalion who guarded the dam were buried yesterday afternoon at the Chalatenango cemetery, including 32 unidentified soldiers, who were buried in a common grave.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN SAN VICENTE DEPARTMENT

PA021536 San Salvador Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] For the second consecutive day, clashes have continued at the San Pedro Hill. On Friday night, soldiers detected and pursued a guerrilla column that had participated in the attack on the Cerron Grande Hydroelectric Dam. Clashes continued today in the areas of Amatitlan Arriba, Amatitlan Abajo, and the San Pedro Hill, with the Army using artillery fire and air attacks. So far, one soldier has been killed and five wounded. According to military reports, 10 guerrillas have also been killed in these clashes in northern San Vicente Department.

COPREFA SEES DISSENSION BEHIND LETONA INTERVIEWS

PA291228 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Jun 84 p 3

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, today reported that FMLN forces are "preparing interviews to later broadcast them on a clandestine radio station, and they are using tricks to counteract the criticism expressed by dissident Commander Luisa [Mercedes del Carmen Letona] regarding this leftist organization in a document with her signature that was sent to the international news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS, AP." In the document in question, Mercedes del Carmen Letona, known clandestinely by the name Commander Luisa, said that the FMLN guerrillas' morale is very low because they lack popular support, and because of numerous and continuous desertions by its members, etc.

The FMLN is trying to discredit the criticism made by Commander Luisa, COPREFA says, turning to the easiest and crudest tricks to get rid of their problems." COPREFA says that "the FMLN leadership now points to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, as the party responsible for the document issued internationally, which contains strong criticism of the terrorist structure, and is signed by one of its commanders who uses the pseudonym Luisa. "In response to the evidence and the problem caused by the existence of this document" COPREFA adds, "The FMLN leaders prepared an interview with Commander Luisa to be broadcast on a clandestine radio station. In this interview, she withdrew what she had said formerly, and involved the CIA."

"When Melida Anaya Montes, Commander Ana Maria -- second in command of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces -- was murdered by her own companeros in Managua, Nicaragua, extremist spokesman blamed the CIA. Days later, the terrorist bands were forced to admit that the crime had been carried out by some of their militants, without retracting their previous accusations against the CIA."

Upon reaffirming that the FMLN troops are demoralized because they do not have the people's support -- a situation that Commander Luisa admits in the document that she signed, and which was published all over the world by AP -- COPREFA conlcudes by saying: "Why Commander Luisa has changed her position could lend itself to speculation, and the importance that the FMLN has given the episode only increases suspicions."

COMMANDER LETONA INTERVIEWED ON FMLN'S AIMS

PA010440 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200, 0230 GMT 26, 27 Jun 84

[FMLN Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona interviewed by unidentified reporter; date, place not given; broadcast in two installments -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Commander: The dictatorship's official news media has published a document attrubited to you which refers to the FMLN and the people's morale. Does such a document written by you really exist?

[Letona] It is not unusual for the enemy to be drafting documents at this moment and attributing them to the revolutionaries. From the contents of the document, we can say that it was drafted by the CIA to be used as part of the political-military propaganda plan the U.S. Government is implementing in El Salvador.

The objective of this propaganda campaign is to give the impression that the FMLN has been morally defeated and abandoned by the people. This is a summary of what the enemy is trying to make the people believe with this document attributed to a revolutionary. The enemy is trying to implement a political plan based on Duarte's promise to carry out changes in the government's structures and to promote a democratization and social transformation process. The idea is to make the FMLN appear isolated from the people and to try to give the impression that the elections were a demonstration of the Salvadoran people's massive support for the new government.

[Reporter] Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona: Now that it is clear that this document was written by the CIA, which speaks of the demoralization among the revolutionary ranks and of the passive attitude assumed by the people in relation to the struggle, what do you have to say?

[Letona] Perhaps, I should mention the fact that the FMLN's morale is closely linked to the support that the Salvadoran people are giving to the FMLN's struggle.

There are three key elements on which the FMLN's morale rests. One element is the role and significance of our revolutionary philosophy, which helps us maintain a continuous advancement of the revolutionary struggle, and which is a determining factor of our fighting spirit. This revolutionary philosophy is basically one of the factors that makes the difference between the enemy forces and ours. The revolutionaries are fighting because they are conscientious of the fact that the revolution is just and necessary for society's development, and to end social injustice. The enemy does not have the same conscience as the revolutionaries. The enemy's Army fights for wages; ours does not.

The FMLN is not a regular army. It does not have the thousands of men, the quantity of arms and logistic support that the dictatorship's forces have. The superiority in men and arms is not what counts in this war. Our advantage lies in the fighting spirit and on the revolutionary philosophy of each of our men who are fighting to advance the revolution. This is precisely the FMLN's advantage.

We can also say that the people are opposing the dictatorship with heroism, with a high morale and a revolutionary philosophy. There are other groups formed by thousands of workers and public employees who have been led to believe that to participate in the struggle for justice in El Salvador is a crime and a subversive act.

In other words, the same heroism, the same fighting spirit shown by the FMLN in combat is what the people must display at the right time.

This is precisely what makes the difference between our forces and the dictatorship's, despite the thousands of men and arms it has and the multimillion-dollar support that it gets from the Reagan administration.

A third element on which the FMLN's morale rests and which is decisive in carrying out our actions, and perhaps the most important, is the people's political response. Before the war began, the FMLN controlled a small portion of territory. Logically, this gave the FMLN little chance to reach the people. From 1975 to 1980 we started to promote an organization with peasants as the base. As the FMLN managed to maintain a steady progress, liberate more territory, and keep other sectors of the country under constant pressure, political relations were established with other sectors of the population. Prior to this the enemy used to take advantage of the peasants, recruiting them for the Army, the National Guard, and other security corps. To summarize, we can say that the fact that the FMLN has managed to liberate more territory and to maintain other zones under pressure enabled it to establish political ties with the population who sympathized with the FMLN, and with other sectors of the peasant population controlled by the enemy.

[Reporter] Commander: What is the main reason for the people's deep dissatisfaction and why are they holding more strikes, especially in the cities?

[Letona] The government has always considered the people's struggle for justice as a destabilizing movement. This has always been true. All of the strikes are justified. However, the government does not have the means to resolve these problems, and it does not want to resolve them. For instance, all of the economic aid that the United States has given the regime has been squandered. Most of it has gone in the pockets of the oligarchy and those in power, while the people keep carrying the weight of the economic crisis on their backs. The regime does not have a solution for this situation. As long as the regime is unable to solve the economic crisis and continues, as it has done so far, to force the burden of the crisis on the people, the war situation will continue. The causes that brought the war have remained and some have increased, forcing the people toward an organized struggle.

[Reporter] Commander: The dictatorship has been reporting that desertions have increased among the revolutionary ranks. Is this a fact? How can you explain this report?

[Letona] The enemy has not submitted one logical argument to sustain its statements. Following the advice of the United States, the dictatorship's Army has tried to promote a propaganda campaign and infiltrate our ranks. The regime has also distributed leaflets putting prices on all FMLN arms and inviting our people to desert carrying their arms, for which they will receive money, with them. We are aware of these men who come to us asking to join our forces and, after a few days, leave with the arms given to them. Later, they appear as deserters. All of this is just propaganda. The fact is that our arms are in the hands of responsible fighters and men who will not betray the movement. The enemy is trying to infiltrate our ranks in the vast region under our control, and, as I said before, the infiltrators leave without any reason other than to appear as deserters for pure propaganda purposes. We are trying to implement an operation to control these activities. In a few days we will give a list of our organizations in charge of controlling these kinds of activities.

[Reporter] The Army of the dictatorship and the U.S. Government claims to have regained the military initiative. How true is this statement by the dictatorship?

[Letona] [Words indistinct] on various occasions has claimed to have the military initiative. But we ask, what does having the military initiative mean? To the FMLN, it belongs to whomever has the capacity to deal military blows and keep the opponent in a state of physical, psychological, material, and political disaster. This capacity has been shown by the FMLN so far in this war.

The enemy claims to have the military initiative through its constant operations throughout the country, deploying the bulk of its forces. However, those operations and the continual deployment of its troops generally yield no specific results. The enemy has never been capable of showing the dead he claims to have inflicted on our forces or the weapons reportedly seized from us. The enemy has also failed to gain control of the territory in our hands. In fact, the FMLN is constantly increasing its areas of operation, hitting even the enemy rearguards in the cities.

The operations carried out by the Army actually end up as mere raids involving high costs in human and economic waste. In fact, the enemy tactic of continual deployment of its forces has failed to gain even one of its basic objectives, to force our units into a war of attrition through continual clashes. However, the FMLN does not follow the tactics or rules the enemy intends to impose regarding military confrontations. To the FMLN, it is important to maintain its offensive capacity and keep the dictatorship's forces in a war of attrition, instead of ours. Thus, the Army operations of continual deployment have been used by the FMLN to wear down the forces of the dictatorship, while maintaining a reduced human and logistical effort on our part. Such a tactic has permitted us to maintain our offensive capacity.

[Reporter] Commander: It is said that Jose Napoleon Duarte's government will get international support by making his dialogue proposals one of his banners, and that in this manner he will manage to isolate the revolutionary forces. What is your opinion on this?

[Letona] Since Duarte assumed the presidency, it has been mentioned in the [words indistinct] campaign that the FMLN has lost international support, and that consequently Duarte's government now has support from other government and progressive and democratic forces of the world. However, we must deny that Duarte's government has gained support, and that it has broken the isolation and international [word indistinct] that the dictatorship has been facing for years. What has taken place at the international level is a change in expectations. Governments and forces have interpreted Duarte's accession to the presidency as a chance to reach a nonmilitary solution for El Salvador -- in other words, a solution contrary to U.S. military intervention; a negotiated political solution. This of course would represent a (?sensible) agreement with our forces, the FMLN and FDR, [word indistinct] during the development of our forces, and the [word indistinct] representation of popular sectors have gained recognition and support from sectors and governments at the international level. Logically, (?many people) expect Duarte to reach a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Duarte, throughout his electoral campaign, promoted the so-called social pact as a fundamental part of his campaign. Many Christian Democrats interpreted this as willingness to hold a dialogue with the FMLN-FDR. [Words indistinct] can be interpreted this way, since Duarte during his political rallies in the interior of the country -- particularly in the east, where he knows very well that our forces have broad contact with the population and have their support and sympathy -- referred to the FMLN as his guerrilla brothers.

In Jucuapa, he even admitted that the FMLN had reason to take up arms, and invited any guerrilla that was present there to come forward, embrace, and seek an understanding. In other words, Duarte used all kinds of demagoguery, and this explains why these people voted for the Christian Democratic Party and sympathized with this party, since they believed this could lead to talks, naturally, if (?agreed to) by our forces. Obviously, those in El Salvador who hoped for this are now frustrated, and Duarte knows that all the expectations that his [word indistinct] could have created at the international level will not develop into a positive answer, leading to dialogue and a political solution.

On the other hand, the FMLN-FDR has maintained a permanent desire to seek a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. In other words, our forces and our positions have not lost support. What has happened is that international sectors have now centered their attention on Duarte, hoping that he will show the same willingness. However, we wonder if this is possible. We must remember that Duarte will not have any power during the talks. If there is any doubt of this, we only have to examine the forces that took him to the presidency. First of all, there is the U.S. Administration, which continues to harbor plans for a military solution in El Salvador. The United States gave all its support to Duarte, precisely to channel [words indistinct] more military and economic support for the dictatorship, including -- if the situation in El Salvador should become more serious -- giving a more direct military support.

In the second place, the fact that Duarte is in the presidency does not mean that the civilian power has become stronger than the military power in El Salvador, as he has implied in his speeches. On the contrary, Duarte is in the presidency because the Army [words indistinct] him and placed him there, to get military support from the U.S. Government. Therefore, Duarte represents a political gesture of the Salvadoran Army toward the U.S. Government, in order to guarantee new and greater military support for the battered Salvadoran Army. This also explains the removal of ranking military commanders who are obviously discredited because of their criminal record, as was the case of [former Treasury Police Director Colonel Francisco] Moran and others. In other words, the removal of these officers is part of an agreement between the Army and the U.S. Government, in which Duarte had nothing to say. However, this is another political gesture of the Salvadoran Army aimed precisely at obtaining military support, and made so this military support will not have to face [words indistinct] opposition sectors within the U.S. Congress and people.

As a third aspect, we must also mention that Duarte represents the oligarchic interests, and that these same interests are the ones that the U.S. Government and the Salvadoran Army are struggling to keep in power. Needless to say, the oligarchy is bent on achieving a military victory over our forces. Even the word dialogue is anathema to the oligarchs. We only have to recall speeches by representatives of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, the National Association of Private Enterprise, the Chamber of Commerce, etc. The U.S. Government has even made it clear to Duarte that he should not exacerbate contradictions with the oligarchs, that is, with the economic power in El Salvador, as an indispensable condition to govern. This results in the efforts and permanent search for a military solution. Therefore, the oligarchy, the Army, the U.S. Government, and the efforts of Duarte's government all seek a military solution, or, in other words, they want to exterminate the FMLN-FDR.

Consequently, Duarte looks ridiculous when he says that he will not hold talks with weapons on the table. It is also clear that when he says that talks should lead to the creation of certain conditions, it means that what Duarte wants is to exterminate our forces. However, a defeat over our forces is only a dream of our enemies. FMLN-FDR forces are currently in a phase of growth, both politically and militarily. What's ahead is a worsening of the crisis suffered by the dictatorship.

What will Duarte do in view of this situation? Will he ask for a Yankee invasion? Based on this (?we conclude) that Duarte's government, and not the FMLN, has lost international support because of its incapacity to respond to the expectations of these sectors that have seen in him possibilities for a political solution. Based on this, the possibilities of the Salvadoran dictatorship overcoming its international isolation are even more remote.

If there is a military intervention, our enemies must realize that we are not an occupation army; that our forces, our capacity, and our strength come from the people, and that this is why we are stronger. [Words indistinct] of weapons and the number of enemy troops. Duarte has already threatened to request more military aid, by saying that the Army uses 54 million cartridges each year. This, compared to the 400,000 cartridges used by our forces, of which 90 percent have been seized from the Army, shows that our enemy's logistical superiority and all the U.S. military aid does not give the Army a military advantage. On the contrary, we benefit from it. Our power and our strength, as I said, come from the people, and this is how we are preparing to face the direct military intervention of [words indistinct]. We are sure that we will confront it under conditions superior to the current ones. During his phase of the war, the political struggle will have a strategic role. Our people must get ready to expand our struggle in every possible way. They should be ready to support our guerrilla units that will be fighting the enemy's rearguard. The people should expand the organization of the bases of support and the information network in the cities and rural areas. The political bases within the organized popular movement should prepare to increase their capacities, since during this phase of the war they will become fundamental pillars for the advancement of the revolutionary struggle.

GEN GORMAN ADDRESSED ON 'PUPPET ARMY' LOSSES

PA020436 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Excerpts] General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, is in El Salvador on another of his visits to evaluate the puppet Army's critical situation. He must have been shocked to learn that the dictatorship had suffered 850 casualties in a single month and stunned by the Cerron Grande military maneuver, in which in a single day we inflicted over 500 casualties on the enemy and seized 200 weapons, including artillery pieces, while capturing 100 prisoners of war.

Gen Gorman, you taught Vides Casanova the continued mobilization tactics, but they failed. Such useless operations are nothing but pillage and destruction actions against the peasant population that have failed to stop us and our actions of major importance. When the enemy battalions leave, they do so loaded with dozens of casualties due to our war of attrition. Now, who holds the military initiative in El Salvador, Mr Gorman?

Did you realize, Gen Gorman, that in defending heavily fortified positions and while being watched day and night by your aircraft radar, the puppet Army would fail, as in the case of the Cerron Grande Dan? Do you see now who holds the military initiative in El Salvador, Mr Gorman?

The U.S. Embassy and Gen Gorman should congratulate Vides Casanova for having permitted the occupation of Cerron Grande and losing a whole battalion, for having suffered 500 casualties. The U.S. Embassy and Paul Gorman should congratulate Vides Casanova and Onecifero Blandon for having lost 200 U.S. rifles and for having lost 96 prisoners of war. Gorman should congratulate the dictatorship for having lost at Cerron Grande four 120 mm mortars and one 105 mm cannon, and for having lost millions of dollars through our sabotage actions. Gen Gorman, do you know now who has the military initiative in El Salvador?

'FINAL RESULTS' OF 29 JUNE OPERATIONS REPORTED

PA021654 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Attention, Salvadoran people. We will report on the final results of the weapons and war supplies recovered during the victorious operation with which we opened the FMLN's "Long Live the Workers' Heroic Struggle -- Let Us Defeat Duarte's Capitulation!" campaign.

This victory is eloquent proof of the invincibility of the people's army. In just 24 hours, the FMLN seized a great amount of logistical supplies sent to the dictatorship's forces by the United States to continue the war against the Salvadoran people.

We have recovered a total of 220 weapons, including 12 support weapons. The Cerron Grande clashes have yielded a total of 117 U.S.-made rifles, 3 M-60 machineguns, 2 7.62-mm machineguns, 1 MP-5 submachinegun, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, 15 PRT-77 military radios, 30,000 cartridges for rifles of various calibers, and 108 rounds for various support weapons. We inflicted a total of 300 casualties on the dictatorship's forces. We took 63 prisoners of war, 56 of whom have already been freed. We also evacuated three Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] technicians and one CEL driver.

The logistical supplies recovered after the ambush carried out against Detachment No 2 of Sensuntepeque on the Sensuntepeque-Ilobasco road include 52 M-16 rifles, 1 120-mm mortar with 42 rounds, 1 60-mm mortar with 14 rounds, 1 90-mm cannon with 14 shells, 2 M-79 grenade launchers with 41 grenades, 4 PRT-77 military radios, and 45,000 cartridges of various calibers. We inflicted 70 casualties, both dead and wounded, on the enemy forces in this action. One captain was killed.

The FMLN recovered the following materiel from the Ramon Belloso Battalion after the clash that took place on the San Rafael Cedros-Ilobasco road, on the San Vicente-Cabana border: five rifles and one PRT-77 military radio. The elite Ramon Belloso Battalion sustained 90 casualties.

The clash with the 5th Infantry Brigade of San Vicente on the Pan-American Highway near Santo Domingo yielded 15 M-16 rifles and 1 PRT-77 military radio. The FMLN inflicted 15 casualties, 8 dead and 7 wounded, on the enemy. The ambush in northern San Vicente Department between San Jacinto and (La Burrera) permitted the recovery of 24 rifles and 1 PRT-77 radio. This action produced 50 enemy casualties, for an entire unit was annihilated. We took [number indistinct] prisoners.

The overall figures for recovered supplies are 174 U.S.-made rifles, 1 P-5 submachinegun, and 12 support weapons, which include 1 120-mm mortar, 1 60-mm mortar with 14 rounds, 3 M-60 machineguns, 2 7.62-mm machineguns, and 1 90-mm cannon. This constitutes a total of 215 weapons recovered in a 24-hour period [numbers as heard]. We also seized a total of 22 PRT-77 military radios, and 65,000 5.56-mm and 7.62-mm cartridges.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ELECTRICITY SABOTAGE

PA022148 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] On 28 June at 2200 a militia squad sabotaged electricity installations at km 101 on the Coastal Highway and blew up a high-voltage tower, leaving the cooperatives at Puerto El Triunfo, Jiquilisco, Tierra Blanca, and San Marcos Lempa, all in Usulutan Department, without electricity.

On 27 June our militias sabotaged the electricity installations and blew up another high-voltage tower, leaving the entire eastern sector of the country without energy. This action took place near Santa Anita Canton, Mercedes Umana jurisdiction, on the Pan-American Highway.

On 28 June, on the road leading from San Vicente to Sacatecoluca, our forces blew up three high-voltage towers.

GUATEMALA

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY TAKES LEAD IN COUNTING

PA030334 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party is leading the vote count so far with 164,510 votes. A few minutes ago, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal reported the figures registered up to 1800, which yielded the following results:

Christian Democratic Party:	164,510
Union of the National Center:	145,865
Nationalist Authentic Central-National Liberation Movement:	117,660
National Renovating Party:	75,953
Revolutionary Party:	63,474
Democratic Institutional Party:	47,680
Blank votes:	42,191
Void votes:	146,322
Unused votes:	37,216

This data, presented by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, represents the votes computed up to 1800 today. Fifty percent of the tables all over the country are still to be counted.

Pleased With Elections

PA030401 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The government is right, this election has been a success, Christian Democrat Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo has said. This afternoon the assistant secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democrats -- the virtual winner of the elections held yesterday, Sunday -- told "Guatemala Flash" in an exclusive interview that it is only fair to say that the government has played a great role in the elections.

We must state clearly that the government of General Oscar Majia Victores has fulfilled its promise, and we are aware of its efforts. These elections were free, and there was no type of pressure whatever. Proof of this is that the parties that won in 1982 did not have results comparable to those of 7 March 1982 [sentence as heard]

Cabrera Hidalgo also said that the great loser in this electoral process was the coalition formed by the Nationalist Authentic Central-National Liberation Movement, while the great winner of the elections was democracy, the democracy yearned for by all the Guatemalan people, to whom we are grateful for the confidence they have placed in us.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON SHLAUDEMAN VISIT, U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS

PA030136 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Report by Julio Armando Valdes; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has reported on a meeting between representatives of the Honduran Government and Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America.

"Among other things, the Contadora Group's negotiations in favor of peace in Central America, talks between the U.S. Government, represented by Harry Shlaudeman, and the Nicaraguan Government during a recent meeting in Mexico, and bilateral matters were discussed."

Honduras will not be isolated as a result of these talks between Nicaragua and the United States.

"I understand that these talks between the United States and Nicaragua are being held according to the particular policy of each country. For its part, the Honduran Government's official policy is that the Contadora Group should be strenghened. President Suazo Cordova, through the Foreign Secretariat, issued an official declaration supporting the Contadora Group's Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America as a basis for negotiations and calling for urgent meetings within the framework of the technical group that would lead to responsible and sensible talks. We must stress that Honduras has been the first country to express its full support and acceptance of the Contadora document as the basis for future negotiations. A newspaper published in San Pedro Sula mentioned in its editorial that Honduras had issued this [words indistinct] when this specific topic was not even mentioned during our meeting with the U.S. ambassador. We mentioned this today since this was a (?sovereign) action taken independently by the Honduran Government, since our country does not have to ask anyone's permission to make statements of this nature. We believe that the Contadora process should be strengthened, that there should be negotiations, and that those who contend that Honduras acts in one way or another still do not understand the scope of the content of this Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America presented by the Contadora Group. It contains the 21 points of the Document of Objectives issued in September 1983, which seeks a definite solution within a regional, overall framework of the Central American conflict, without discarding the discussion of bilateral matters and internal problems, which Honduras has always been and will always be willing to review with Nicaragua. We can discuss any matter with Nicaragua, whenever we decide to do so. However, solutions, according to the Contadora document, are on an overall basis. Therefore, when some Honduran communications media make these thoughtless commentaries, they do so without being aware of the content and scope of this highly important document which we fully support."

Why did the U.S. roving ambassador make this unexpected visit? What other topics were discussed?

"A lengthy discussion on Central American peace and the Contadora Group negotiations was held, and President Suazo Cordova was informed about the U.S.-Nicaraguan talks."

Was it just a courtesy call, with no specific results for our country?

"No. All these meetings and talks have fundamental importance, since the common denominator, which the United States shares, is to seek a peaceful, negotiated, sensible solution to the 21 points in the Document of Objectives that can favor detente and authentic peace in Central America. We have not only [words indistinct], but have taken the initiative in this respect."

What does the Honduran Government think about the bilateral talks between the United States and Nicaragua?

"Well, I think that each country has sovereignty to decide on its own foreign policy and can hold talks with anyone it wants."

NAVY CAPTURES 3 EPS MEMBERS IN FONSECA GULF

PA021553 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Report by Salvador Canales Espinoza, correspondent in San Pedro Sula]

[Text] Three members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army [EPS] have been captured by the Honduran Navy while in Honduran waters in the Gulf of Fonesca attempting an infiltration operation, Colonel Humberto Regalado Hernandez has reported in Puerto Cortes.

The commander of the Honduran Navy, who attended the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Puerto Cortes naval base, added that the three Sandinists were in a boat when they were captured by a Honduran Coast Guard vessel that was on routine patrol in the area off the Negro River. The Sandinists were armed with Soviet-made AK-47 rifles. They were turned over to the Armed Forces joint staff for investigation. A boat is being held at the Amapala naval base.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SECRETARY RODAS RESIGNS

PA300242 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Public Education Secretary Alma Rodas de Fiallos resigned her post yesterday, hinting that she has been the victim of slander and mean interests.

She mentioned schemes against her by Deputies Vilma Malta de Gutierrez and Carlos Bueso, from the country's northern zone. Rodas added that she would not return to her post, even if President Suazo Cordova asked her to, because her duty as a mother concerned with her children's education comes before her responsibility to public education.

The former government official appeared to be hurt by what she described as schemes against her, beginning with the milk affair [several tons of donated powdered milk which vanished without a trace], in which she had no part. She was asked at the time not to mention any names. She consented because of Liberal Party discipline.

NICARAGUA

ARCE ON RESULTS OF EUROPEAN TOUR, ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS

PA021735 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, arrived in Nicaragua yesterday after leading a Nicaraguan delegation on a tour of several European nations.

Approached by members of the local press, Arce Castano said: The outstanding achievement of this trip was that Europe came to understand the situation in Central America and the efforts that the Nicaraguan Government and people are making to solve it.

Commander Arce added that this trip, like the tour of the socialist countries undertaken by Daniel Ortega and Henry Ruiz, will assist the Nicaraguan people's struggle for peace and detente in the region and will help to resolve the problems that the imperialist aggression have caused, so that Nicaragua may further its revolutionary plans.

Commander Bayardo Arce Castano told us about the important economic agreements achieved in his trip:

[Begin Arce recording] Based on previous negotiations, the Portuguese Government agreed to extend a line of credit to Nicaragua for the purchase of Portuguese products at good prices.

In Spain, we were able to reach an agreement by which the loan extended to Nicaragua for 1983-1985 period will be used entirely during 1984, and the possibility exists that Spain will grant another loan.

France agreed to establish a new form of economic cooperation and to consider giving us military aid.

We signed agreements for economic cooperation in Italy, Finland, and Greece.

In addition to the economic agreements, the outstanding achievement of the trip was the fact that Europe came to understand Central America's situation and the efforts that the Nicaraguan Government and people are making to find a positive solution to it. Europe expressed its firm support for Nicaragua through political and economic cooperation agreements. [end recording]

EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS TO WORK AS 'WAR CORRESPONDENTS'

PA272055 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] (Lili Soto), secretary general of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, UPN, yesterday announced that dozens of West European journalists will come to Nicaragua to work as war correspondents. (Soto) made this announcement at a meeting held at the Alvaro Bedoy Mendez Military School in Rivas. More than 70 Central American and Caribbean journalists and Sandinist People's Army [EPS] reservists attended the event. According to (Soto), the West European journalists will come to Nicaragua to disseminate information throughout the world about the unjust war that the U.S. Administration is waging on us. She added this work by the West European war correspondents falls within the struggle against imperialism's misinformation about Central America. They will also cover the 4 November elections.

'LAW FOR DEFENSE' OF CONSUMERS APPROVED, OUTLINED

PA022245 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has approved a bill presented by the State Council creating the law for the defense of consumers. Discussion of this bill concluded at the Council on 26 June.

The imperialist aggression has forced our revolutionary government to take certain economic measures that give priority to defense and to channel production for the sectors that are suffering the burden of war. The lack of supplies and speculation in the country have reached such extremes that our leaders felt it was necesary to establish a legal framework, within the mixed economy, allowing them to intervene directly in the process of circulation, marketing, and distribution of products, as well as the regulation of their prices.

The articles of the decree on the law for the defense of consumers state:

Article 1. The Domestic Trade Ministry is empowered to set prices for staples which are necessary or indispensable for the people's consumption. The Domestic Trade Ministry will periodically issue an official list of the staples mentioned above with their corresponding, compulsory prices.

Article 2. Each merchant must place, inside his business and in a place visible to consumers, the list of products and prices issued by the Domestic Trade Ministry.

Article 3. No merchant should demand that a customer buy an additional product as a condition for the sale of a staple. Those who violate this article will be punished by having their commercial licenses revoked.

Article 4. The staples included in the list issued by the Domestic Trade Ministry, as per Article 1 of this law, will have to be marketed exclusively through the channels which this ministry establishes. In like fashion, the Domestic Trade Ministry can establish exclusive outlets for other staples, even if they are not included in the official list mentioned in Article 1. In both cases, these staples can be carried only in vehicles authorized for this purpose which meet the requirements established in the regulations of this law.

Article 5. The Domestic Trade Ministry is empowered to exercise strict control over the collection, sale, distribution, and transportation of any product or merchandise it considers necessary. It can tell wholesalers what channels, volume, marketing methods, and prices they should use.

Article 6. The Domestic Trade Ministry may decide, through a resolution, to take charge of the distribution or commercialization of products or staples considered necessary when exceptional shortage conditions occur.

Article 7. Those who violate this law will suffer administrative penalties such as: a) fines; b) confiscation; c) complete confiscation of the merchandise and the vehicle used for its transportation; or d) cancellation of commercial permit.

Article 8. Fines will be applied by delegates of the ministry and the Sandinist police, together or separately, when Articles 1 and 2 have been violated for the first time in the following manner: a) fines not less than 20,000 cordobas or more than 100,000 cordobas when the culprit is an industrial enterprise; b) fines not less than 10,000 cordobas or more than 50,000 cordobas in the case of wholesalers; or c) fines not less than 1,000 cordobas or more than 10,000 cordobas in the case of retailers.

In applying the fines, the commercial permit will be confiscated, to be retrieved from the ministry's offices when a receipt for payment has been presented. There will be no recourse for fines, which will have to be paid within a week under the penalty of having the amount doubled.

Article 9. Merchandise and vehicle confiscation will be applied by the ministry's delegates and the Sandinist police, together or separately, when a) a repeat occurs in the violation of Articles 1 and 2 of this law; or b) Articles 4, 5 and 6 areviolated for the first time.

Cancellation of the commercial permit will be applied exclusively by the ministry's delegates in the case of a repeated offense.

Article 10. The ministry's delegates or the Sandinist police, together or separately, will apply the penalties noted in Article 7, in accordance with the procedure to be established in the regulations, when either the delegates or the police discover or are informed of violation of these regulations.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP ATTACKS IRENA VEHICLE

PA291751 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Another criminal attack has been staged by counterrevolutionary bands operating on the Atlantic coast. An Interior Ministry report notes that this week 15 members of the counterrevolutionary criminal forces lead by Steadman Fagoth Muller, former agent of the Somozist security forces, machinegunned an Institute of Natural Resources [IRENA] station wagon transporting [word indistinct] between the communities of (Capi) and (Lapan). As a result of the attack, two women -- Alejandra Nicholson, 22, from Wapi, and Alicia Escobar de Cornejo, 49, who lives in Puerto Cabezas -- were wounded. The contras fled to Honduras after committing their crime.

36 FDN CASUALTIES IN SOUTHERN ZELAYA CLASH REPORTED

PA021459 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Here is another reason to join the various groups that defend the fatherland and the revolution. A total of 36 mercenaries belonging to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, counterrevolutionary group were annihilated [aniquilados] by the heroic population of El Tortuguero, southern Zelaya, in an attack over the weekend.

A communique issued by the Regional Defense and Security Council in Special Zone No 2 states that during this criminal attack the CIA mercenaries destroyed the National Development Bank, BND, and a health center that had cost 10 million cordobas. Here is Carlos Evy Monterrey, our correspondent in Bluefields, with the report:

[Begin recording] We are reporting from Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. A criminal counterrevolutionary attack was repelled by the peasant population, militiamen and civilians, at El Tortuguero, Curinguas. Yet another criminal action was carried out by the counterrevolutionary groups against our people on Saturday, 30 June, in the community of El Tortuguero, Curingua, southern Zelaya, on the Atlantic coast.

The mercenaries, some of them identified as FDN members, tried to take over the town, but were heroically repelled by the peasant population, with the participation of militiamen and civilians, who inflicted 36 casualties on the enemy. In fleeing, the mercenaries abandoned 11 bodies, including 4 group leaders.

Eight militiamen and seven civilians were killed in this heroic response by the peasant population of El Tortuguero, Curingua, including an elderly woman and a boy, and four Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform technicians, identified as Santiago Angulo, Jose Jimenez, Domingo Wong, and Mateo Hernandez.

In fleeing, the mercenaries sent by U.S. imperialism to attack our fatherland destroyed the BND facilities, valued at 5 million cordobas, and a new health center, built at a cost of 5 million cordobas, which was to have been inaugurated this month.

This criminal action, financed by Yankee imperialism and executed by its Somozist mercenaries,was reported to the Atlantic coast people through a communique issued by the Regional Defense and Security Council in Special Zone No 2, which was broadcast last night by Radio Zinica, the People's Radio Broadcasting Corporation's station in Bluefields. [end recording]

DEPUTY COMMANDER SOLIS VIEWS NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PA010020 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] State Council Secretary Deputy Commander Rafael Solis yesterday said that the November elections will not be postponed nor the date changed. He said this at the Second Conference of Central American and Caribbean Journalists. Solis said that the FSLN's position on the elections is fixed and that the parties that do not participate in the elections will lose their legal status.

He also disclosed that four new political organizations, the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [Partido Conservador Nicaraguense] PCN; the Democratic Action Party [Partido Accion Democratica] PAD, a faction of Miriam Arguello's party; the Central American Unionist Party [Partido Unisionista Centro Americano -- UCA]; and the Revolutionary Marxist League [Liga Marxista Revolucionaria] LMR, a Trotskyist movement from the university with very few supporters, are trying to legalize their status at the National Council of Political Parties, CNPP.

The CNPP is now studying the documents submitted by these minor political organizations. Deputy Commander Solis said that parties that do not get approximately 12,000 votes to elect a representative to the constituent assembly will automatically lose their legal status.

A foreign newsman asked Deputy Commander Solis if members of the FSLN National Directorate would run for election now that the electoral law allows the military to vote. Solis explained that the only members of the FSLN National Directorate who holds military rank are Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion Cruz, and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra. The other members of the FSLN National Directorate are not military because the rank of commander of the revolution and guerrilla commander are honorary titles, he explained.

SOCIALIST PARTY SELECTS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA021527 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2140 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) became the first party to select its candidates for November's general elections. The party chose Domingo Sanchez Salgado, a veteran labor leader, as its presidential candidate.

The party also nominated Adolfo Evertz Velez, an agricultural production expert, as its vice presidential candidate. Gustavo Tablada, a PSN leader, announced this afternoon, while also revealing the party's national assembly slate.

The general elections will take place here on 4 November. Sandinist leaders have stated that they will be held on that date despite the war affecting the country.

Evertz Velez read the party's platform during a PSN assembly at a Managua theater. The PSN, presided over by Luis Sanchez Sancho, was founded on 3 July 1944.

PARTIES TO INTRODUCE ELECTORAL LAW REFORMS

Opposition's Proposals

PA301834 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jun 84 p 10

[Text] Managua (ANN) -- The parties that comprise the opposition's Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board will introduce several electoral law reforms, beginning with the need to increase the number of members of the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE).

Luis Vega Miranda, secretary general of the Social Christian Party (PSC), said this to ANN, adding that they will introduce the reforms to the State Council along with the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the Constitutionalist Liberal Party (PLC).

The CSE's three members are appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice. Its president is Dr Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren; the other two members are Leonel Arguello and Amada Pineda.

Among other things, the opposition groups will propose that the political parties be included in the electoral branch's regional, departmental, and zonal councils. The electoral branch is preparing the guidelines for next month's registration and for the 4 November elections.

Vega Miranda added that the Coordinating Board parties feel that the electoral divisions should be made by department rather than be based on the administrative division, which divides the country into six regions and three special zones. The Electoral Law established that the president and vice president will be elected by all citizens nationwide, but that in order to elect the national assembly members, the country must be divided into 10 districts.

Other Requests

In its draft reform document, the opposition will also include a call for the national dialogue it has been advocating since December 1983 when it released a document that was also signed by the unions and management and professional organizations that comprise the Coordinating Board.

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), member of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR], announced Thursday that next week it will also introduce in parliament a number of reforms to the electoral law that has been in effect since 15 March 1984.

According to Domingo Sanchez, the PSN's representative in parliament, his proposals seek to eliminate the subregions in the Managua electoral district. Accoridng to the Electoral Law, Region III (Managua) will have two subregions that will elect 13 and 12 representatives, respectively. The Socialist leader indicated that their proposal calling for a single district seeks to protect the smaller parties, which might obtain the number of votes needed for representatives to the national assembly in a single region.

Meanwhile, the independent Liberal Party (PLI), which dissociated itself from the FPR in February alleging ideological differences, has also drafted a 25-article document reforming the electoral law, Orlando Quinonez, the PLI delegate to the State Council, has explained.

The PLI's Requests

The PLI agrees with the opposition that the number of electoral branch members must be increased to five people in order to give greater participation to the political sectors in the body charged with regulating and holding the presidential elections later this year, Quinonez added. As for the electoral divisions issue, PLI members also agree that it is best to have a single region in Managua. According to them, a study must be conducted on the national distribution of the 90 representatives to the new parliament.

PSN on Amendments

PA030053 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, the Independent Liberal Party, and the Communist Party of Nicaragua have submitted a draft bill to the State Council to amend the electoral law. It will be discussed by the council tomorrow, Tuesday.

Luis Sanchez, secretary general of the PSN, said yesterday that the amendments are intended to improve some terms of the law and provide a legal foundation with greater guarantees for the development of the electoral process.

The three parties recommend that the Electoral Supreme Council be increased by three members, from three to five, with their respective alternates, which would be proposed by the national assembly of political parties.

Likewise, the parties propose having a single electoral district to elect the 25 members representing Managua in the national assembly, which would permit the minority parties to obtain the required votes for their candidates.

To us, the electoral process is the culmination of an entire phase of the political institutionalization of the revolutionary process, and the guarantee of its future development, the PSN secretary general concluded.

OPPOSITION REITERATES CALL FOR NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA302323 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jun 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] has issued an official statement in which it sets forth its position on the campaign of slanders and grave charges launched against members of the opposition.

The text of the 7-point CDN statement is as follows:

CDN Declaration

1. The CDN reports to the citizens and peoples of the world that our call for a national dialogue with the participation of all Nicaraguans has so far received no reply and that the interests of the ruling party continue to be placed above those of the fatherland.

2. The CDN believes that a campaign is being carried out to undermine and weaken all the democratic organizations and dissident institutions so that, worn out, they will give up the struggle for democratic values or, desperate, they will abandon the civic path. This campaign seeks to convince the democratic sectors that the electoral process is not feasible in Nicaragua and that they should withdraw their demands for a free electoral process.

3. The CDN once again reiterates to the peoples of the world its unyielding decision to remain in the country with all its leaders and members of each democratic organization in order to permanently uphold the view that the Nicaraguan problems must be resolved through the civic, political, and civilized path. In this sense, the alternative of an absolutely free electoral process is the most effective means of achieving peace and harmony among all Nicaraguans.

4. The CDN has observed with justified alarm the growing deterioration of the country's internal situation as a result of an obstinate policy on the part of the Sandinist government. This policy is expressed on the one hand by its refusal to reply to our civic and political proposals and on the other by its unilateral development of an electoral process that to date does not respond to the minimum demands involved in a truly free and honest election.

5. The CDN states that the internal problems are aggravated by a shortage of basic products in the Nicaraguans' diet, state control of distribution channels, and a repressive policy against the productive sectors that still remain in the country. Incapable of resolving the national crisis, the Sandinist regime evades its responsibility for these problems and blames them on the democratic political parties, the independent union confederations, the private sector, marketwomen, housewives, youths, and even the Catholic Church and other religious denominations.

6. This situation is further worsened by the threatening speeches of the commanders, who launch against the democratic groups the "divine mobs" that have already expressed themselves through attacks on leaders of democratic organizations. This has been shown by the systematic campaign against the Catholic Church due to the positions that the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference has expressed in its pastoral letter on dialogue and national reconciliation and on the occasion of closing the Holy Year in the city of El Sauce.

7. The government party is mainly responsible for the country's current situation. To narrow the possibilities for a political and civic solution is to strengthen the militaristic tendencies, we want the path of peace and votes and not that of warmongering; only a patriotic national dialogue will save the country.

Issued in Managua on 21 June 1984

CDN

JOURNALIST ASSAILS GEN GORMAN'S STATEMENTS

PA020214 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1545 GMT 1 Jul 84

["In Contact With the News" feature]

[Text] Sometimes we say that there are men who think or act as animals, but this actually shows a lack of respect for animals. There is a man who has assumed bad attitudes and has made brutal comments everywhere. He has denigrated Mexico, obliging the State Department, the U.S. Administration, to rectify his bestialities. And he has done it again. This man is none other than a U.S. general named Paul Gorman, and he is commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

He has talked about the subversion Nicaragua allegedly promotes throughout the region. Commander Ortega referred to this yesterday, and in a few minutes we will hear it, but now Mr Gorman has come out with another of his rash charges. He has said that more than 70 percent of the arms used by the FMLN are made in the United States. Of course, this is no secret. But do you know what he says? That they were brought from Vietnam, through the Soviet Union, to Cuba and Nicaragua. Gen Gorman said that 73 percent of the weapons that the Salvadoran rebels have are made in the United States. He spoke before the Chamber of Commerce, saying that his charge had been confirmed by Alejandro Montenegro, a traitor to the FMLN who had been detained for more than 1 year and whom he did not dare put on display because he did not know what Montenegro might say.

Yet Gen Gorman has stated this although former CIA agents have explained how these very same North Americans use this type of arms in several places to strengthen counterrevolutionary activities.

In several books by former U.S. CIA agents, it is clearly explained how the CIA operates with this type of arms in its diverse covert operations to destabilize governments. Philip Agee says so in "Inside the Company." "In Search of Enemies" is another book that explains how they operate.

The statement by Gen Paul Gorman must be noted only because he is a U.S. general. But he is the same one who has talked to and referred to the Mexican Government in a despicable manner. This obliged the State Department to deny his statements, stating that he is a U.S. military man and does not know about political affairs. That is how the Reagan administration talks, and that is how Gen Paul Gorman talks.

EDITORIAL URGES ANTI-SANDINISTS TO ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA302225 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Why We Must Wipe Out Ignorance"]

[Text] Moravian Pastor Santiago Pabella, former member of a CIA mercenary band, surrendered in southern Zelaya to Sandinist officials, stressing the great tragedy of the peasants whom the counterrevolutionary leaders prey on.

"Since we are not educated, the leaders take advantage of us, but thanks to the great generosity of the revolution, the Sandinists have not arrested or tortured us," he said. That is why I appeal to those on the contras' side to forsake them, because they lead to death and ruin. I appeal to them to come forward and surrender so as to live the upright life provided to us by the revolution, which is what I intend to do, he said.

The Moravian pastor made these remarks recently in Karawala, southern Zelaya, Special Zone 2, when Lieutenant Rolando Arostegui, representing the Interior Ministry, turned 16 former members of the mercenary bands led by Cain Pastora [Eden Pastora], in to the Karawala community.

These peasants deserted the mercenary ranks when the fighters who defend our national sovereignty inflicted punishing blows on the traitors, making them flee in disarray. When deserters from the CIA or the CIA mercenaries turn themselves in to the Interior Ministry or to the Sandinist People's Army, they see the revolution's solid humanitarian spirit. They become convinced that the amnesty decree put into effect in early December of last year by the revolutionary government is seeped in a sense of justice. This decree represents the strength the people's power gives to the revolutionary process. That is the truth, whether the members of the Episcopal Conference and all the native servants of Reagan's imperialist government like it or not. The amnesty decree proves without a doubt that human rights are respected in Nicaragua.

Peasants who were deceived or who acted under duress, and especially the counterrevolutionaries who accept amnesty under the decree, can easily see for themselves that the counterrevolutionary leaders live in a world of lies and, basically, by means of millions and millions of the U.S. people's dollars that the Reagan administration has used to finance our people's enemies.

FSDC ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARDE SITUATION

PA021515 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Communique issued by the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC, member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE; date, place not given]

[Text] Communique from the FSDC to the people of Nicaragua and all of the world's democratic peoples:

The FSDC reports that following the attempt on the life of Eden Pastora Gomez, commander in chief of the ARDE armed forces, the differences among the ARDE member organizations have intensified. As a result, some of the members of our organization, showing an opportunist and selfish attitude, have committed actions that are contrary to the interests of the Nicaraguan people and ARDE's political plan. (?Working) within our organization, they have tried to create artificial rifts solely for personal gain, losing sight of the historic scope of this struggle, the goal of which is and must be the liberation of the Nicaraguan people and the possibility of providing a third option, between left-wing totalitarianism and the recalcitrant right wing.

The FSDC wants to state that it continues to struggle as a body, guided by the political and ideological principles that for so many years have been the basis of our struggle against communist totalitarianism and Somozism without Somoza. This is shown by the fact that the FSDC consists of leaders with well-known moral integrity and indomitable political spirit, former leaders of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party and of the urban guerrillas who struggled against the previous dictatorship.

We disavow the authority of any person or group of persons who use our name and undertake any kind of efforts with either individuals or organizations. We reaffirm our support for Jose Davila Membreno as the sole leader of the FSDC.

[Signed] Rafael Ramos, secretary of propaganda

ARDE WAR BULLETINS REPORT FIGHTING IN CHONTALES

Attack on Cooperative

PA021520 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 30 Jun 84

["Interim General Command" of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 241 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 30 June]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the friendly peoples of the world that:

1. At 2000 on 8 June, the heroic Martin Yepez Column of the [name indistinct] Unit, under the command of Companero Mario, entered a Stalinist cooperative in Guanacastillo, in the municipality of Acoyapa, 25 km from the municipal capital in Chontales Department.

2. With revolutionary and fighting spirit, our army of defenders of national sovereignty overpowered the members of the cooperative and took them prisoner.

3. In this action, our brave column seized 11 Soviet-made AK rifles, 1 RPK machinegun, 4 [word indistinct] rifles, and large amounts of military supplies from the militiamen at the cooperative.

4. We sustained no casualties in the 20-minute clash. Our revolutionary and Sandinist forces continue their advance to the central and northern part of our country. They will not rest until they are in Managua, celebrating the victory of the peasant insurrection led by our foremost leader, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez.

As we defeated Somozism, we will defeat communism! Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, interim commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

Clash With EPS

PA021800 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2330 GMT 1 Jul 84

["Interim General Command" of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 242 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 1 July]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 1400 on 10 June, the heroic Martin Yepez Column of the (Bocahin) Unit, under the command of Companero Mario, clashed with the army that violates our national sovereignty, the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in (Las Varas), in the municipality of Acoyapa, 30 km northeast of the departmental capital of Chontales Department and 7 km from [name indistinct].

2. Our army of workers and peasants forced the pro-Soviet EPS forces to flee in disarray, killing 20 troops and wounding many. In each clash, our revolutionary forces are showing their valor, courage, and love for the homeland, in contrast with the low morale in the interventionist Army.

3. Our courageous column captured [number indistinct] EPS members and seized three AK-47's in the fighting, which lasted 3 hours. We suffered no casualties.

Brother combatants, Your courage, valor, and love for the homeland will render you invincible. Your struggle will not end until your nation is free, because its freedom is now curtailed by the nine Cuban-Soviet puppets!

We will bury the Cuban-Soviet mercenaries in our mountains!

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, interim commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

ANTI-SANDINIST ON BREAK WITH PASTORA, FIGHTING

PA022025 San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 28 Jun-4 Jul 84 pp 6,7

[Excerpts] Success by the armed groups that are currently fighting the ruling FSLN in Nicaragua requires the unity of the insurgents who are fighting in the north with those who are doing the same in the south, even though this is a difficult goal to achieve.

Sebastian Gonzalez, alias "Wachan," a former Sandinist commander who fought with Eden Pastora on the southern front during the 1979 armed insurrection that overthrew the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship, made this statement to LA NACION INTERNACIONAL.

Wearing sports clothes, he met with the LA NACION INTERNACIONAL reporters in a house protected by bodyguards. For security reasons, he will probably not be living in that house when this interview is published. "I am using bodyguards now because Eden Pastora has ordered that I be killed," he explained when we asked him about the bodyguards.

This unusual statement, which he repeated when we asked him if we could publish it, put things in perspective from the outset of the interview in terms of his old comrade in arms, with whom he shared not only the struggle against Somoza but also the falling out with the FSLN commanders. He does not hesitate to call the FSLN commanders "sociopaths," who, because they want to be in the government, care nothing about the consequences that turning the Sandinist revolution over to the Soviet Union has for Nicaragua and the rest of the region.

Despite his break with Pastora, he is convinced that the legendary commander is an essential element, "a necessary obstacle" if you will, in the struggle to recover the Sandinist revolution from the Stalinist and totalitarian orientation that the nine FSLN commanders have given it.

According to Sebastian Gonzalez, the situation in southern Nicaragua, where the members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) have opened a military front on Eden Pastora's orders, is even more complicated. The former Sandinist fighter, who is currently linked to a new organization known as the Third Path, believes that what actually exists there is just one more group, and not a military organization.

"I repeatedly told Eden that we should organize a military structure in line with ARDE's needs when it had gathered more than 1,000 fighters. However, Eden always refused to do this, because he wanted to have everything under his control."

All of this effort must be directed toward a real political goal that "Wachan" explains in simple words: "Right now we are fighting with great difficulty for the same thing that the French liberals fought for in the 1789 revolution."

The former commander of the southern front who has now joined the Third Path organization, which currently has 300 armed men, is willing to contribute to this objective. He defined the Third Path organization as a "revolutionary group that will always propose social changes as quickly as possible, without making the people make useless sacrifices to fulfill dogmas, to serve a minority or to follow what has been read in a book without understanding it."

"Wachan" admitted that without U.S. aid in this struggle, it is almost impossible for the rebel groups to be successful. Nevertheless, asked whether his group would accept aid from the United States, he said it would do so only on the condition that it was part of open aid to various groups, so that no one can later charge that it was received covertly.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL PARTY -- Hugo Mejia, President of the Nicaraguan National Council of Political Parties, has signed a document giving legal status to the Central American Unionist Party [Partido Unionista Centro Americano, PUCA]. Alejandro Perez Arevalo is PUCA's secretary general. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jun 84 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE ON TROOP PULLOUT FROM ETHIOPIA

PA030018 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Havana, 2 Jul (AFP) -- A high-ranking Cuban Foreign Ministry source revealed today that Cuba has withdrawn troops from Ethiopia. The source, however, did not specify numbers or dates of the withdrawal or whether it will continue. An undetermined number of Cuban troops have been in Ethiopia since the end of 1977, when they helped the Ethiopian Armed Forces in the face of an invasion by Somalian units who were repelled from occupied territory in March 1978.

Oscar Oramas, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations, said this afternoon that Havana and Addis Ababa will "readjust" the number of Cuban troops in Ethiopia. This is the first time that a Cuban -- or Ethiopian -- source has mentioned the withdrawal, which had been rumored in Western capitals for the past several months. Oramas, Cuban vice minister for African affairs, told foreign newsmen here: "We reached a common agreement that the time has come to readjust the number of our troops there, and that is what has been done."

Cuban military units have also been stationed in Angola since that former Portuguese colony obtained independence in 1975. In a statement issued in 1982 and reiterated in 1984, Luanda and Havana said that those troops will be withdrawn when South Africa ceases to occupy Angolan territory, aid to armed opposition movements is halted, Angola's security is ensured, and Namibia obtains independence in line with UN Resolution No 435.

Oramas, who reiterated the Cuban-Angolan terms this afternoon, described a recent South African proposal that the administration of Namibia be transferred to a 5-nation committee as a "mockery of international public opinion."

The Cuban vice foreign minister for African affairs said that talks among Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa were preceded by "a very lengthy process of negotiations." He added that, "throughout history, all the belligerents have talked to each other at one time or another."

For Angola's part, Oramas said, there was "an understanding that reflects a position of principle," (?namely) "the unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops that are still illegitimately occupying territory in southern Angola." "Angola's expressed willingness to negotiate has not received a serious response from the racist South African regime," he said.

On the other hand, Oramas declined to comment on talks between Mozambique and Pretoria, saying that "it is up to the Mozambicans to give their assessment of the scope" of the documents that have been signed.

Talking with foreign newsmen this afternoon, Oramas dismissed reports of Cuban casualties in Angola, saying that "communiques on alleged battles that I have read just as you have," were issued by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. According to the communiques, between 29 May and 2 July UNITA killed 166 Cuban soldiers and 1,223 Angolans, while losing 26 of its own men.

On the contrary, "I recently read official reports of numerous casualties inflicted on UNITA by the Angolan forces," Oramas said.

The Cuban vice foreign minister said that his government "was in no way involved" in the liberation of a number of Czechoslovak experts who were captured by UNITA.

In response to questions on the Cuban viewpoint regarding the countries in the Maghreb, Oramas emphasized that relations between Havana and Rabat were broken off by Morocco. The Kingdom of Morocco broke relations when Cuba attributed (?sovereignty) over the Saharan territories occupied by Morocco to the SDAR.

"We want to maintain good relations with the peoples of the Maghreb, and we are pleased with their development," Oramas said.

REPORTAGE ON CAPE VERDE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Rafael Rodriguez

FL291504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The official conversations between the delegations of the Republics of Cape Verde and Cuba have begun in the Palace of the Revolution. Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and that country's prime minister, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, headed the two sides in the conversations.

During the meeting, Carlos Rafael stressed the satisfaction of the party, government, and Cuban people for the visit of the Cape Verde prime minister and said that his visit will help to strengthen even more the bonds of friendship between the two countries. Pedro Pires expressed his gratitude for the warm reception which he received when he arrived in Cuba and spoke at length on different aspects of the economic and social development of Cape Verde. Tomorrow, Saturday, the Cape Verde delegation will begin a visit to Santiago de Cuba Province.

Visits Party Central Committee

FL291816 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The structure, composition, and operation of Cuba's Communist Party were explained explained in detail to Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde. During a visit to the headquarters of the Central Committee of Cuba's Communist Party, Pires was accompanied by Carlos Reis, member of the National Council of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde.

During his visit to Central Committee headquarters, Pedro Pires, who is also the prime minister of Cape Verde, received an explanation from Abelardo Alvarez Gil, chief of the Mass Organizations Department of the party Central Committee.

Castro Hosts Reception

FL301330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has held a reception for Brigade Commander Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV] and prime minister of that nation.

Also at the reception, held at the Palace of Conventions, were Carlos Reis, member of the PAICV's national council and assistant minister to the prime minister, and the other members of the Cape Verde delegation. Representing Cuba at the reception were Politburo full and alternate members, vice presidents of the Council of State, and Secretariat and Central Committee members.

Attending were foreign diplomats accredited to Cuba and representatives from foreign liberation movements and political parties.

Starting today, Prime Minister Pires will participate in various activities held in several of Cuba's provinces. His first visit will be to Santiago de Cuba Province.

Discuss Southern Africa

FL021240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met with Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV] and prime minister of this nation. Pires is in Cuba at Fidel Castro's invitation.

At the meeting, which was held in a warm climate of friendship, the two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest to their respective parties and governments and the development of bilateral relations. Both leader reiterated proposals to continue strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Fidel Castro reiterated to Pires the solidarity of Cuba's people, party, and government toward the people of Cape Verde in their struggle, under PAICV direction, to build a more just society.

They discussed the international situation, particularly in Central American and southern Africa, and stressed the necessity of seeking solutions to these conflicts which will guarantee peace, sovereignty, and the peoples right to freely choose their destinies..

Comrade Jorge Risquet, Politburo member of Cuba's Communist Party, was also at the meeting.

Pires Visits Santiago de Cuba

FL302046 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Report on Cape Verde Prime Minister Pedro Pires arrival in Santiago de Cuba Province]

[Text] This morning the people of Santiago de Cuba Province gave a warm welcome to the Cape Verde high level delegation headed by Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV] and this country's prime minister.

The Cape Verde delegation arrived at the birthplace of Cuba's revolution accompanied by Politburo member Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque.

At the airport they were met by Jose Ramon Balaguer, Central Committee member and first secretary of the party's provincial committee, other leaders, and a group of people from this province, who, from the Antonio Maceo International Airport waiting area, welcomed the delegation.

After arriving at this heroic city where he will visit places of historic and social interest, Pedro Pires laid a floral wreath before Cuban national hero Jose Marti's mausoleum at the Santa Efigenia Cemetary.

The delegation from the brother country of Cape Verde has been in Cuba since Wednesday, invited by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Arrives in Granma Province

FL021800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Cape Verde's Prime Minister Pedro Pires assistant secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, was given a warm welcome by the people of Granma Province on his arrival. Politburo member and Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque accompanied Pires on the trip from Santiago de Cuba to Bayamo, Granma Province.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON REAGAN POLICIES, JACKSON

FL021930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It is not strange, taking into account the U.S. history of preying, which Yankee governments have accumulated over the years, that a retired gunfighter from Hollywood's stages be at the head of the government.

But, the case is, that Mr Reagan, after long years away from the screen, still wants to remember his youth and believes that, by fistfights and shoot-outs, he can take charge of politics.

A clear example of Reagan's western style actions are his negative replies to meeting with Rev Jesse Jackson. Democratic contender in the U.S. presidential elections, who, on returning from his tour of Central America and the Caribbean, asked Reagan for a meeting to discuss matters which had been talked about during his trip, and about the necessity for peace and conciliation in Central America.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz immediately added himself to the chorus of Yankee gun-toters and said that Cuban President Fidel Castro had hoped to obtain a propaganda victory when he presented 48 American and Cuban citizens to Rev Jackson.

But, there is still more. The reply given to Jackson, was that the meeting could wait and that the matter was not one of urgency. White House sources said that the possibility of Jackson having violated regulations governing travel to Cuba were under discussion as was the origin of the money used to finance the trip. Throughout his trip, Rev Jackson's peace attempts were put forth with honesty, and his words accurately described his trip to Central America.

It is logical that the cowboys are irritated and that they make references to a Yankee tradition of not criticizing the United States from foreign nations; least of all from hostile nations -- read Nicaragua and Cuba.

Agence France-Presse gives us a figure that speaks for itself. And, it allows us to draw a clear conclusion. Some 97 percent of the more than 200 U.S. admirals and generals want President Reagan's reelection. What else can we expect? The dogs of war feel satisfied with themselves for such criminal actions as the Grenada invasion and are droolingly awaiting the Marines victorious entry into Central America and the Caribbean.

Clearly we see that they have forgotten Vietnam, Giron, and the peoples decision to obtain and to defend their rights. Therefore, Reagan should be reminded of his frustrated career as a Hollywood actor and his predecessors experiences, who also were not able to restrain the peoples hopes of freedom. But, if Reagan insists on taking up a gun-toting stance, this time with missiles in his holster, he will not leave the international political stage upright.

NICARAGUAN CULTURE MINISTER VISITS PUERTO RICO

FL021950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal met today with the president of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives, Severo Colberg, beginning a visit of several days to Puerto Rico. Cardenal managed to reach San Juan yesterday from Panama, after waiting for several days because of the delay of the U.S. State Department in granting him a visa for Puerto Rico. Upon his arrival in San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico, Cardenal said that the Nicaraguan people support the Sandinist revolution and totally discarded all possibility of success by the counterrevolutionary groups that attack that Central American nation. Nicaraguan Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal will also meet with the leaders of the Puerto Rican Independence and Socialist Parties and officials of the colonial administration.

HAVANA NOTES U.S. DECISION ON CUBAN TRAVEL

FL022036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] A U.S. daily newspaper has denounced a law prohibiting travel to Cuba. Today THE NEW YORK TIMES denounced de facto legislation by the U.S. Supreme Court prohibiting U.S. travel to Cuba. THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses the fact that the decision made by the Ronald Reagan administration in fact isolates Americans rather than Cubans because it violates the right of every American to travel wherever he wishes.

HONDURAN GOVERNMENT CHANGING STANCE ON CONTRAS

FL022356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Reagan administration spokesmen have refused to comment on statements that the Honduran Government is modifying its attitude towards the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Nevertheless, counterrevolutionary sources have confirmed to the U.S. press that they had received an ultimatum from the Honduran Government to leave Honduras.

El Rapido [Cuban radio program] has not been able to establish direct contact with Tegucigalpa, where the opinion reigns that the government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova is concerned about the refusal of the U.S. Congress to vote the funds requested by Reagan for the anti-Sandinists.

The Honduran Government fears that the refusal to vote funds will mean a quick cessation of military operations and the shifting to Honduras of the problem of more than 10,000 unemployed former Somozist Guard members.

EL SALVADOR'S D'AUBUISSON VISITS WASHINGTON

PA292135 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Salvadoran ultrarightist leader Roberto D'Aubuisson has reiterated in Washington his charges that the presidential elections in his country were financed by the North American CIA. In those elections, the former candidate for the Nationalist Republican Alliance of El Salvador was defeated by Christian Democratic candidate Napoleon Duarte.

D'Aubuisson said that the U.S. Senate has opened a special investigation into the case even though White House spokesmen have repeatedly denied any North American involvement in the elections. The Senate has previously snubbed the ultrarightist leader as only three of its members attended a reception held in his honor by this side of Congress. Observers regarded this is as a gesture of rejection of D'Aubuisson because of his involvement in a plot against Thomas Pickering, the North American ambassador to San Salvador.

During an interview with the ABC Television Network, D'Aubuisson again denied any involvement in the plot but admitted having learned about it through a telephone call from Senator Jesse Helms. Democratic Senator Christopher Dodd declared the evidence overwhelming. There is no doubt that D'Aubuisson was involved in the plot against Pickering and (?many) terrorist activities. Finally, the North American congressman criticized the fact that the Salvadoran ultrarightist leader has been allowed to visit the United States.

'FORMER CIA AGENT' ON NICARAGUA ARMS ISSUE

PA020115 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] David McMichael, a former CIA agent, accused the Reagan administration of flagrantly lying when it accuses Nicaragua of sending arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. McMichael, who worked as an analyst for the CIA from 1981 to 1983, explained that he made the decision to expose the truth when he realized that many people were meeting violent deaths in Nicaragua because of Washington's lies and because the possibility of a large-scale U.S. military intervention had increased. The former CIA agent made these statements at a news conference sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment Institute for International Peace.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the U.S. State and Defense Departments have just finished a report in which they accuse Nicaragua of being a nerve center for Latin American subversion. This report is another hoax that the U.S. Government is using as a pretext to continue its aggressive policy against the Nicaraguan people and revolution.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS

FL301930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico -- At the same time that lengthy conversations between Nicaragua's Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and U.S. special envoy to Central America Harry Shlaudeman were ending, U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes was announcing in Washington that the U.S. Government would continue to seek funds for CIA activities against Nicaragua.

The Reagan administration's announcement that it would continue to support the anti-Sandinists, demonstrates that the United States is not prepared to talk frankly with Nicaragua on seeking a just and lasting peace in Central America.

Although very little was said about the Washington-Managua talks, Tinoco did say that several agreements -- which were not described -- had been reached among the participants at the meeting. The only result which was announced, after the 2-day meeting, was that a high-level meeting between the United States and Nicaragua would be held -- at an undisclosed date — in order to continue talks on the serious situation which exists in Central America.

Mexican diplomatic sources commented that the U.S. delegation had rejected Nicaragua's proposal that Mexico participate in future meetings and that the next meeting also be held in Mexico. The agreements and the disagreements between the two government delegations will only be known when one side decides to diclose what was discussed at the meeting held for 2 days in Manzanillo.

U.S. CONDUCTING SPY FLIGHTS OVER NICARAGUA

PA022250 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN has said that the U.S. National Security Agency is sponsoring an intense spy flight program in Central America, working out of a base located in La Ceiba, Honduras. The paper said that the intelligence operations are directed by a group of U.S. specialists who reside in El Naranjal in La Ceiba and that an airline called ARMAIRCO has been created to serve as a front for the U.S. spy flights, which take place over the Eastern sector of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan border with Costa Rica. THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that a U.S. military airplane was used last month to supply Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces in Honduran territory with food and emergency medical equipment.

U.S. INTEREST RATE HIKE CALLED 'CONTEMPTUOUS'

PA012048 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jun 84

["World Events" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] With their characteristic arrogance, the U.S. financial monopolies have decided to increase interest rates to 13 percent. The new increase, the fourth this year, represents additional payments of more than $1.2 billion for Third World countries.

This is how the U.S. bankers respond to the repeated calls of the debtor countries that have urged private financial institutions and the governments of the United States and other capitalist powers to adopt an economic policy that is less harmful to the interests of underdeveloped nations. Ignoring the just need for a realistic analysis of the criticial situation of debtor countries, whose improverished economies cannot handle the repeated interest rate hikes agreed upon by the financial monopolies, the powerful U.S. bankers, without the least consideration, have established new increases that are strangling all of the developing nations.

The measure is particularly contemptuous of and a provocation against the 11 Latin American countries with the highest debt, who recently met in the Colombian city of Cartagena to face the demands of the current international financial situation through a rational agreement. With the new interest rate increase, the U.S. financial monopolies are trying to compensate for the huge budget deficit that the Ronald Reagan government is constantly increasing through its huge rearmament plans with which it seeks to intimidate the world and carry out an anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaign from a position of power. The main objective of this campaign is to achieve military superiority in order to deal the socialist countries a devastating blow that will not be answered.

With a more than $350-billion debt, the Latin American countries feel abused by the measure imposed by the United States. Soon this measure will be imitated by other industrialized capitalist countries.

Voices of protests have been raised throughout the region to reject this new aggression which, along with the unjust international economic order, the slump in price of the main exports of the underdeveloped nations, the excessive increase in the prices of merchandise from the developed capitalist world, and the protectionist measures that they apply, comprises a diabolical system of pillaging and exploitation from which the Third World countries cannot escape.

Trapped by the contradictions and crises caused by the capitalist powers, the peoples of the underdeveloped countries are increasingly weak, more backward, and suffer more intensely hunger, malnutrition, and diseases and have fewer possibilities for achieving access to development. In the face of such adversities and in the face of the common imperialist enemy, the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have no alternate but to unite to struggle for their survival. The impunity with which the big capitalist merchants, mainly those of the United States, do business with the hunger and misery of millions of human beings cannot continue. We must close ranks to stop the crushing advance of the imperialist monster. The Cartagena conference was the first step in efforts to coordinate a common strategy in the face of the U.S. economic aggressions. The new interest rate increase is an arrogant challenge by the U.S. banks that must be answered by Latin America with more vigorous action and the firm awareness that it is defending its survival.

LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS CRITICIZE RATE HIKE

PA030220 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Weekly feature on the Nonaligned Movement]

[Text] Adebayo Adedeji, UN Economic Commission for Africa executive secretary, said in Lusaka last week that Africa's foreign debt was well over $150 billion. The UN official said that unfair economic relations between West European capitalist countries and Africa is one of the main causes of this high debt. Adedeji said that low prices for raw materials on the international market, increasing commercial protectionism, the food shortage, and the severe drought that has affected 35 African states have contributed to Africa's critical financial situation.

He blamed the Western industrialized countries, which are exploiting Africa's natural resources and labor, from which they make profits of up to $4 or more for each dollar invested in the continent, for Africa's high debt.

More angry protests from seven Latin American countries were voiced last week when the United States decided to increase interest rates. They considered it a blow to the region's economic development. Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, and Chile, whose debts increased overnight by millions of dollars through the U.S. banks' increasing interest rates by 1/2 percent, were the seven countries that expressed their dissatisfaction with the measure.

Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said that the increase approved last Monday by the U.S. banks is a time bomb set against the debtor countries' economies. He added that Venezuela's debt was increased by $3 billion through the interest rate increase from 12.5 to 13 percent.

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia said that the international banks, especially the U.S. banks, have not given any consideration to the precarious situation of Latin America's economy.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda also strongly criticized the interest rate increase, the fourth in less than 4 months, and urged the Latin American countries to unite in order to demand from the industrialized countries equitable, diversified, and dynamic cooperation.

Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta said that the interest rate increase approved by the United States will hinder Latin America and the Caribbean economic recovery.

Even high Chilean Government officials, unconditional friends of the United States, have strongly criticized the measure. In a statement released by the Foreign Ministry, the Chilean Government admitted that the new decision by the United States will further worsen the region's economic crisis.

Further Reaction

PA291746 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The Peruvian Government has released a communique in Lima reiterating that the problem of the foreign debt implies a mutual responsibility between debtors and creditors, and it is time for the U.S. authorities and banks to listen to the proposals made in Cartagena to find just and equitable solutions.

A similar document has been issued by the Brazilian Government, which noted that the increase in interest rates imposed by the U.S. banks further deteriorates the situation of the developing countries which, it adds, are overwhelmed by serious problems resulting from the worldwide economic recession.

MEXICAN CONSUL CITED ON PLIGHT OF WORKERS IN U.S.

PA020236 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 84

[By Juan Roberto Loforte, PRELA correspondent in Mexico City]

[Text] Mexico City -- Undocumented Mexican workers in the United States are not paid the minimum wage, are paid with bad checks, are dismissed without payment, and are threatened by their employers with being handed over to the police if they go to the authorities. This is how (Raul Gonzalez Galarza), the Mexican consul in San Antonio, Texas, describes the stark situation of Mexicans illegally in the United States.

According to (Gonzalez), the mistreatment and abuse of undocumented workers by U.S. authorities have increased over the past 4 months. He also said that some employers will call the immigration authorities to arrest and expel the workers to avoid paying them their hard earned wages. (Gonzalez) also said that there are many instances of bosses beating up the workers, who do not report it to the authorities for fear of being arrested and deported.

Meanwhile, the Mexican Senate is trying to hold bilateral negotiations with the United States for a solution to the workers' problem. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has announced that it will use every means to defend the Mexican workers' human and labor rights.

(Jorge Bustamante), director of the Center for Border Studies, who is an expert on the problem of illegal workers, estimated that the number of persons who will be expelled this year from the United States will be higher than in 1983, when 1 million undocumented Mexican workers were expelled.

JESUS MONTANE DEPARTS POLAND FOR BULGARIA

FL022018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, departed Poland today for Bulgaria on his trip to socialist countries. During his 4-day visit to Poland, Montane met with First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski of the Polish United Workers Party and other Polish political leaders.

CUBAN YOUTH BRIGADE VISITS POLAND

FL292212 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The first contingent of the Cuban Carlos Roloff youth brigade arrived today in Warsaw. The brigade has been visiting several places in Poland, invited by this country's main leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The 160 exceptional workers and students, including 76 women, will participate in a broad program which will allow them to get to know Poland. The youth brigade's visit to Poland is part of an exchange program between the two countries. Through this same exchange program, a Polish youth group arrived in Cuba yesterday.

POLISH YOUTH BRIGADE WELCOMED IN HAVANA

FL292228 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The official welcoming ceremony for the Polish Carlos Roloff contingent, made up of 160 youths, took place at the FAR's central hotel in Havana.

Fernando Ramirez, member of the Union of Young Communists' executive bureau, said that this visit will contribute to further strengthening the ties of friendship between the two countries. He added that the youths' visit will enable them to take a closer look at the Cuban revolution's achievements over the last 25 years.

Julian Nuckowski, leader of the contingent, thanked the Cuban people for the sincerity and warmth extended to them.

The Polish youths will visit Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos Provinces and the Isle of Youth special municipality where they will meet with various organizations and participate in other activities.

BOLIVIA GOVERNMENT PROMOTES LABOR DIALOGUE

PA300048 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The Bolivian Government has announced its determination to reestablish dialogue with the Bolivian Labor Federation after this organization threatened to promote a general strike as of next Monday. Bolivian Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has said that in the next few hours efforts will be made to reestablish a dialogue with the top labor organization, aimed at reaching an agreement.

Other news dispatches from La Paz report that the conflict under way for the past week at the Command and General Staff School in the city of Cochabamba has been extended because the rebellious groups have reiterated their demand that Commander in Chief of the Army General Simon Sejas Tordoya be dismissed from his post.

Student officers at this military institute reaffirmed their position to a high-level military commission that traveled to Cochabamba to hold a dialogue and that returned to the capital to report on the results of its efforts to Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The rebellious students accuse General Sejas Tordoya of violating the military institution's laws and regulations and criticize his actions during the government of General Juan Jose Torres, with whom he collaborated very closely.

SILES URGES ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION

PA020051 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has said that the people of that South American country are tired of corruption, irregularities, and insecurity and stressed the need to eliminate all of that. The president made this remark shortly after he arrived at the Presidential Palace following his release by a group of military and former police officers who had held him hostage for almost 10 hours on Saturday in an attempt to overthrow the government.

Siles Zuazo said that the six men who had kidnapped him had sought asylum at the Argentine Embassy in La Paz. This may arouse criticism, he said, but they are not the ones really responsible for this act. Those truly responsible are in other public administration positions and at various levels of Bolivian society, and we must find them the President said, to prevent an incident like today's from ever happening again.

ARMED FORCES, COB REJECT SILES' KIDNAPPING

PA022012 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Today, Monday, Bolivia's workers, responding to an appeal from the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], march in support of democracy and in rejection of efforts to overthrow President Hernan Siles Zuazo, who was kidnapped last Saturday and held for almost 10 hours by a group of former military men and policemen.

The COB issued a document in La Paz urging the authorities to dismantle the group that attempted the coup, which, in the opinion of COB leaders, consists of people who were part of the military tyrannies of the past few years.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian Congress, which will begin its regular sessions tomorrow, has urged the government to investigate President Siles Zuazo's recent kidnapping.

National Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas has declared that the Armed Forces as a whole support the Bolivian democratic process.

It was reported in La Paz this Monday that Bolivian intelligence organizations and the Armed Forces have initiated investigations to determine the political repercussions of the Siles Zuazo kidnapping. In this regard agents have conducted searches and made arrests since Saturday to establish the origin of, reasons for, and objectives of President Siles Zuazo's kidnapping.

NICARAGUA'S D. ORTEGA ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

PA281841 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today arrived in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, at the head of a Nicaraguan delegation. Commander Ortega is on a tour through several socialist nations. The Sandinist leader was greeted by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; and other officials. During his visit Ortega will meet with President Gustav Husak.

Further Report

PA300019 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has just ended a tour of socialist countries in Europe. In Czechoslovakia, the last nation he visited before returning to Managua [as heard], he made important statements to the press. We have a report on this by Hector Danilo Rodriguez, PRELA correspondent in Prague.

[Begin recording] On the first day of his visit to Czechoslovakia, Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN, said that the tour he is making of the socialist countries expresses Nicaragua's desire to freely establish relations with other states. Commander Ortega, who is also coordinator of the government junta, reiterated that Nicaragua is interested in finding a political solution to the critical situation in Central America, but not at the expense of its sovereignty. Ortega said that the United States speaks of dialogue, but it constantly exerts new pressures. This time it is trying to get Nicaragua to freeze its relations with the socialist bloc. He said that this is a negation of Nicaraguan sovereignty and that the Sandinist government is not willing to negotiate its sovereignty. Commander Ortega, speaking deliberately, told the press that with this visit to Czechoslovakia and the rest of the socialist countries his government is trying to ratify its interest in strengthening its ties with these states. Discussing the Central American conflict, the Sandinist leader said that, far from supporting the Contadora initiative, the United States is, in practice, destroying it. Ortega said that Washington's aggressive and militaristic policies are the greatest obstacle to the peaceful solutions advocated by the most diverse sectors in Latin America and Europe. This is why we have to say, Commander Daniel Ortega concluded, that it is false that the current U.S. Government is promoting a peaceful solution to a conflict that could have unforeseeable consequences. [end recording]

D. ORTEGA RETURNS TO HOME, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PA021542 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Nicaraguan junta coordinator Daniel Ortega has stressed in Managua that the most significant element of his tour of Europe's socialist nations was Nicaragua's determination to preserve its ties with that international community. At a news conference he held upon his return from the tour, Ortega stressed that he found broad support in those countries for Nicaragua's efforts to defend its revolutionary process. During his talk with newsmen, Ortega accused the United States of being the primary disrupter of peace in Central America. Ronald Reagan's government, he stressed, is an heir to the fascism that bloodied humankind 40 years ago. Nicaragua is a victim of North American fascist policy. Referring to a new U.S. campaign accusing Sandinist leaders of involvement in the drug trade, Ortega recalled that this is not the first time that Washington has resorted to this kind of infamous action against governments that do not yield to its imperialist dictates. During the news conference Ortega read a communique from the government junta charging that the United States maintains an aggressive attitude against Nicaragua despite the fact that it sent a representative to the first round of talks with the Sandinist government. The communique notes that the United States has continued to direct and to send military supplies to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries without interruption, and has scheduled new military maneuvers in Honduras in August, in a new act of provocation.

NICARAGUA'S ARCE DISCUSSES EUROPEAN TRIP, AID

PA300305 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN's Political Committee, said in Rome that he had found understanding for his country's situation in several European nations. During a press conference held shortly before he met with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Bayardo Arce said that he trusts that his country will receive concrete aid to overcome the difficult moments it is experiencing because of U.S. aggression.

The Nicaraguan leader added that he and his delegation had met with six European chiefs of state and with high-ranking UK and FRG political leaders and found understanding for the problems he presented. He added that during those meetings he discussed the Central American situation, the attitude of the United States, and the steps taken by Nicaragua in favor of regional peace, to face U.S. aggressions, and to hold the first free elections in Nicaragua.

RAMIREZ ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS MEETING IN MANAGUA

PA280015 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has stressed in Managua that there will be no more externally supervised elections in his country, and declared that Nicaragua is the victim of a misinformation campaign that seeks to deny the political legitimacy of the revolutionary process and to confuse the international public.

He made these remarks at the opening of the Second Conference of Central American and Caribbean Journalists, being attended by delegate from more than 30 countries and leaders of international press organizations.

The only democracy possible for us, Ramirez emphasized, will be one that takes account of a new social order, involving the people's participation and reflecting the changes that have taken place in our society. He noted that the newspaper LA PRENSA, which is subjected to moderate censorship because of Nicaragua's emergency situation, defends the U.S. policy against the Sandinist revolution.

CASTRO CLOSES 2D NATIONAL NURSING CONGRESS

FL021132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro presided over the closing session of the 2d National Congress on Nursing this weekend. The congress lasted 3 days and was held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Some 1,500 delegates and guests attended the meetings, including some 500 persons from 19 countries. The final session was closed by Politburo member and Minister of Public Health Dr Sergio del Valle. Speeches by presidents of various nursing associations were given at the meeting.

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS ARCHBISHOP'S INITIATIVE

FL022220 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun 84 pp 1, 13

[By Maximo Manuel Perez]

[Excerpt] President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday supported the proposal of the archbishop-primate of Santo Domingo that conversations be held between representative sectors and national political leaders to try to ameliorate the nation's economic crisis.

The president said he has been holding meetings with Monsignor Nicolas de Jesus Lopez Rodriguez for some time, pointing out that he has supported the Catholic prelate every time that the latter has proposed such conversations.

President Jorge Blanco was interviewed minutes after attending a meeting of the Executive Board of the Industrial Development Corporation [Corporacion de Fomento Industrial].

"This is a very good initiative," he said. "Monsignor Lopez Rodriguez spoke of it about a month or a month and a half ago and is now reiterating the initiative. As soon as he first spoke of it, we expressed our support, our solidarity, and our liking for it," he added.

"We are in total agreement with Monsignor Lopez Rodriguez and have met with him repeatedly in the last few months to deal with matters of national interest related to problems affecting the country and common to all Latin American nations," he said.

JORGE INTERVIEWED AT CENTRAL BANK CEREMONY

FL022138 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun 84 pp 1, 14

[Text] President Salvador Jorge Blanco said yesterday that the recent increase in the interest rates -- which he described as lamentable -- will not keep the Dominican Government from continuing to seek "solutions more in accord with our needs" for our financial problems.

Questioned briefly on the decision of U.S. banks to raise the prime lending rate one-half percent, the president said he hoped the government would independently follow his line of action in that regard while keeping in mind the country's situation.

Jorge Blanco said he viewed the prime lending rate increase within the framework of the international situation that affects all America and within which the Dominican Republic is immersed.

Questioned about Dr Henry Kissinger's opinion that the debt problem is more political than financial, Dr Jorge Blanco said that it has both a political and a financial aspect.

Jorge Blanco was interviewed briefly at the Central Bank, where he attended the unveiling ofa protrait of Bernardo Vega in the gallery of former Central Bank governors. He was in good humor and joked with several of those present, including Silvestre Alba de Moya, former governor.

After the ceremony Jorge Blanco was photographed with the former Central Bank governors who attended the ceremony: Eduardo Fernandez, Alba de Moya, Bernardo Vega, Fernando Periche, and present Governor Jorge Santos Taveras.

Jorge Blanco asked Alba de Moya: "In what period were you governor, Silvestre?" After the photograph was taken ,the latter responded humorously: "Governors are not politicians but there have been governors who were more political than anyone." At that moment the photographers flashes went off and everyone laughed.

Later, Dr Jorge Blanco greeted several members of the Monetary Board, including Dr Andres Dauhajre, Jose del Carmen Ariza, Jose Miguel Nonetti, Dr Victor Livio Cedeno, Secretary of State for Finance Hugo Guilliani, J. Nicanor Pichardo, Ramon Ledesma Perez, and J.R. Hernandez. He also greeted the top officials of the Central Bank.

Vega and the present Central Bank governor spoke during the ceremony.

Jorge Blanco was accompanied by his wife, Asela Mera de Jorge.

IMF TALKS TO BE RENEWED; NO OIL PRICE RISE

WA031420 Rome IPS in English 3 Jul 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, June 29 (IPS) -- The Dominican Republic's Government says it is renewing talks with the International Monetary Fund which were broken off over conditions demanded by the Washington-based institution.

But President Salvador Jorge Blanco, speaking in a nationwide address last night, said this Caribbean nation would not meet the Fund's demand to increase domestic oil prices, which led to the breakdown in talks. Relations between the Jorge Blanco government and the IMF have been rocky since the bloody riots that erupted here in late April when then government introduced IMF-prescribed price increases for basic foodstuffs and pharmaceutical goods.

Specifically, the Fund had demanded that the government remove petroleum and petroleum goods from a list of goods that can be purchased at the preferential exchange rate of one Dominican peso to one U.S. dollar. The parallel market rate is approximately three pesos to one dollar, and removing oil from the preferential rate would have an immediate upward impact in consumer prices and industrial costs. The Dominican Republic imports about $500 million of oil each year.

"Petroleum should not go purely and simply to the free market, but to an intermediate preferential exchange rate system where the effects of the price increases for fuel will be the least traumatic possible for our economy," President Jorge Blanco said last night.

The resumed talks will center on the second phase of a $450 million extended fund facility the Dominican Republic and the IMF signed in early 1983. The country must reach an accord with the Fund, Jorge Blanco said, because otherwise, it would not be able to secure new credits from commercial banks. "If an agreement with the International Monetary Fund is not reached, we will not obtain, of course, the dollars that institution would lend us, at a time when practically all of Latin America finds the doors of private financing closed," he said.

Further, the Dominican Republic would not be able to begin negotiations to reschedule its $3 billion foreign debt. But opposition to an IMF accord, and in particular the continuation of the austerity plan it will mean, is strong here. Left-wing groups and the country's unions have pressed the government to break with the Fund, arguing that the country cannot not endure continued austerity.

Government critics have warned that if Jorge Blanco administration continues on its present economic course, the country could witness a renewed outbreak of violence, similar to that of last April, when an estimated 60 people were killed. The president addressed his critics last night, saying that if the administration does not come to terms with the Fund, credit flows will dry up, "which would result in an even greater contraction of our economy."

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGIN MEETINGS

FL301446 Bridgetown CANA in English 1235 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, June 29, CANA -- Senior Foreign Ministry officials from the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) met at the swank New Cable Beach Hotel here today in the first of a series of conferences that will culminate with an important heads of government summit July 4-7.

Widening of the community to include formalised participation by non-English-speaking terrorities and security are two of the key issues the officials are processing for the agenda of tommorow's Caricom foreign ministers meeting.

Ideological differences forced last July's summit in Trinidad to defer consideration of the question of expanding Caricom. The then left-wing Grenada Government blocked a Jamaica-supported application from the Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic for observer status and Kingston in turn was unwilling to countenance a smilar Grenada-backed move by the Marxist military-ruled Suriname which is Dutch. And with such decisions requiring unanimity among all member states, the issue was put on the back burner. French-speaking Haiti is also seeking observer status.

Since the last summit, Grenada's pro-Moscow administration has been overthrown in an Army coup (October 19) and the military in Paramaribo has downgraded its relations with Cuba, paving the way for improved relations with the predominantly pro-American Caricom.

Conference sources said that barring any new objections the foreign ministers could well recommend that the summit approve all three applications.

Grenada -- the coup and subsequent U.S.-Caribbean invasion of the island to put down the leftist junta that had seized power -- is not on the agenda for the foreign ministers meeting. But conference sources say it is sure to be raised when the ministers tackle the agenda item on the security of small states.

Seven Caricom states participated in the military intervention, but it was opposed by Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, and Bahamas, triggering serious political differences in the grouping.

The foreign ministers are being asked to consider measures to counter the vulnerability of Caricom states to mercenary attack, regional penetration by the superpowers, and a tendency towards secession by units of a multi-island state.

Caricom sources say there is, too, some uneasiness about the continued American military presence in Grenada and the stepped-up military assistance from Washington to the eastern Caribbean. The Americans have about 300 military and related support personnel still in Grenada, joining a Caribbean peacekeeping force, pending the holding of general elections by year-end.

Apartheid in sport, law of the sea matters, and the international situation are the other main items on the agenda of the foreign ministers meeting.

GUYANA

BURNHAM ON STRENGTHENING REGIONAL UNITY

FL302146 Bridgetown CANA in English 1799 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 30, CANA -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham says his country will use its representation at the Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit this week in the Bahamas to strengthen the movement and advance the cause of regional unity.

In a message to Secretary-General Roderick Rainford on Caricom's 11th anniversary, President Burnham said it was an important occasion for reflection as well as for planning the future direction of the movement. Burnham said the past year witnessed great trials for Caricom countries on many fronts and tested them severely in terms of endurance and survival.

"In the face of a deterioration in the world economy," he said, "operation, especially in the vital area of trade, has been both disappointing and discouraging, member states have entered into a period of grave financial uncertainty."

However, Burnham felt that despite its reverses, Caricom remains alive and not without hope.

"For this reason, therefore, the occasion of this 11th anniversary must be celebrated with good cheer," Burnham said.

The summit takes place July 4-7.

SURINAME

TENSION OVER STATUS OF DOMESTIC SUMMIT TALKS

FL251238 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Reports from Suriname speak of tension affecting the position of the cabinet following several weeks of regular summit talks between the country's military rulers, the labor movement, and representatives of industry and business. It said that Prime Minister Udenhout also took part in these talks.

The military rulers and labor leaders, particularly those at the head of the C-47 Trade Union, apparently want to make these consultations and institutional feature of the Republic's system of government. The summit would then hand policy guidelines down to the cabinet.

The report from Paramaribo, the Surinamese capital, suggest that the military rulers and labor leaders agree that the performance of the cabinet to date has lacked forcefulness. Prime Minsiter Udenhout has apparently been resisting the idea that the summit talks of military and labor leaders should be made permanent.